YES!
"P & O"
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,117—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

ROYAL BRAND OF THE ASIATIC SOC
Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 1 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. PERSIA	5000	W. A. Wheler	15th Dec,
* CALEDONIA	7338	F. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7338	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7338	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1922	G. L. Laugborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8300	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 620	Rs. 357-8	Rs 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosch	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901,

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	23rd Dec., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCKANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th December, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 11th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 13th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 26th December.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th December, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec.
" Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901. A Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2852	24th February, 1901. S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	68-1	27th March, 1901. A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	29th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets. 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	–	–

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th December, 1900. Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

G. DELAYA, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 13th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th December, 1900.

KEMP & Co., LD.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.,

are Selling the Surplus Stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLATED WARE.
SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
JEWELLERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
CARD CASES.
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
SHAVING SETS.
TOYS in Great Variety.
STATIONERY.
PERFUMES.
SCENT BOTTLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
ETC., ETC.

GIFTS
Suitable for Everybody.

Note Address—

KEMP & Co., LD.,
Next Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE IMPORTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED.

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.

Known and appreciated throughout the entire East.

WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.
HIGHLAND MALT.
OLD IRISH
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SPLENDID LIQUEUR BRANDIES.
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.
Of unequalled excellence.

TREACHER & CO.'S
DRY UNSWEETENED AND OLD TOM GINS.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

'XMAS 1900.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their ORDERS for 'XMAS.

'XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated	at Re. 1	0	per lb.
'XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	" " 1	4	"
'XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	" " 1	8	"
'XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations	" Rs. 2	0	"

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, etc., etc.,
French and Nepolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared Daily.
Maeringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Dessarts.
Fresh made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream.
Nougats, Almond, Pralines, etc.,
Crystallized Fruits, Fine Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers.
All of the Best and prepared at Shortest Notice.
'XMAS AND WEDDING CRACKERS, BEST AND FINEST QUALITY,

N.B.—This year our 'Xmas Cakes will all bear our stamp.

F. CORNAGLIA

IMPORTER OF OILMAN'S STORES F. CORNAGLIA, AND FANCY GOODS

BOMBAY, 83, 85, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BRANCH:—Esplanade Road. POONA, East Street Camp.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE
O. H. L. LIQUEUR
SLATER'S V. O.

These WHISKIES are specially recommended to all who appreciate a good BLEND.

Of all Dealers or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

NEW WANGHUI CANES.—Crook and Straight Handles Burnt Ash, Olive, Green, and Brown, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8. Riding Canes, Rs. 3.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRI and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

ORGAN RECITAL,

ON THURSDAY DEC. 13TH AT 5-30 P. M.

BY MAJOR W. E. JENNINGS I. M. S.

COLLECTION FOR THE SCHOOLS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th DECEMBER, 1900, at 3 P. M.

M. N. WADIA.
Municipal Secretary.

8th December, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have contracted TO PURCHASE from Messrs. TEMURUS PALLONJI BAGLI, NADIRSHAW PALLONJI BAGLI, and SORABJI PALLONJI BAGLI, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of BAI MANEKBAI, widow of BURZORJI KAVASJI UNWALLA, deceased, the land, hereditaments and premises hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest therein or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me, the undersigned, at the corner of Pydhowni, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Farzendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mirza Street, Barkot, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under Ward C No. 613, Street Nos. 54 and 56, and containing by admeasurement 84 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by Mirza Street, on or towards the East by the property of Kavasji Kutar, and on or towards the West by the property of Essabhai Shaikh Tyab Thanewala.—Dated this 10th day of December, 1900.

મહામદઅાલી રહીમતુલા ગાંદી.
i.e., MAHOMEDALLY RAHIMTULLA GHANDY,
Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

SUIT No. 81-3353 OF 1899.

KHANDERAO HARISCHANDRA MURANJAN, of Bombay, Hindu, Sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late HARIS CHANDRA WASUDEVA MUGANJAN, residing at house No. 25, Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

ATMARAM KESHAVA TAPKIRWALA, residing at Withalwady outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 28th day of July, 1900, the Sheriff has been directed to sell all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant abovenamed, in the following property, at the instance of the Plaintiff above named.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or chawl together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or chawl built-standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Fanaswady in the sub-district of Fort, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax, under old No. 275, and new No. 1906, and new survey No. 388, and containing by admeasurement 381 2-9 square yards or there abouts, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 137 and 138, and standing under the name of the said Lakshimibai, widow of Chimanji Mukunji, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Laxumibai and Gangabai, widows, and their tenants, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Tanaji Kakaji Koli, on or towards the West by the Fanaswady Lane or Street, on or towards the North by the property of Kerobai alias Awoobai, widow of Morobа Shewba, and on or towards the South by the property of Parsee Dinbai.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment, or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 21st day of December, 1900, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.—Dated this 9th day of October, 1900.

N. W. KEMP,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF EXTENSION TO HOWRAH STATION.

THE extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway into Howrah will be OPENED for TRAFFIC on and after the 14th December, 1900, and, from that date, the mails from and to Bombay, will be diverted at Sini Junction from the Asansol route, and run, via Kharagpur, to and from Howrah.

The first Down Mail Train from Bombay to run via the new route will be that leaving Bombay on the 12th December, and Nagpur on the 13th December, arriving Howrah on the 14th December 1900.

The consequent alteration in timing of the Bombay-Calcutta Mails, will commence at Chakardharpore.

All Trains will leave Howrah on the 14th December according to the new Time Table shewn below, by the new route.

The Passenger and Mixed Service will be revised between
—(1) Chakardharpore-Sini-Asansol,
(2) Chakardharpore-Sini-Kharagpur-Howrah,
(3) Khurda-Kharagpur-Howrah.

The timing will be as follows:—

STATIONS.		Through Midnapur Passenger.	Bombay Mail.	Madras Mail.	Kola Passenger.	Through Midnapur Passenger.	Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
	Howrah ..... D	6 30	10 45	14 15	17 30	23 35	
	Andul ..... D	6 59	...	14 44	17 54	0 0	
	Bauria ..... D	7 22	15 9	18 16	18 16	0 22	
	Kharagpur ..... A	10 42	13 48	8 40	...	5 5	
	Midnapur ..... A.	11 24	14 51	19 54	...	5 59	
	do. ..... D.	10 0	13 0	6 0	...	3 40	
East Coast Section.	Kharagpur ..... D.	...	...	19 30	...	5 55	
	Balasore ..... D.	...	...	23 2	...	11 15	
	Bhadrak ..... D.	...	...	1 5	...	13 10	
	Cuttack ..... D	...	...	5 28	...	19 35	
	Khurda Rd ..... A.	...	...	6 30	...	21 20	
	Kharagpur ..... D.	11 2	14 3	...	...	...	
	Gidni ..... D.	12 54	15 1	...	...	...	
	Sini ..... A	16 45	17 16	...	...	...	
Asansol Branch.	Sini ..... D.	17 45	17 45	...	...	Local.	
	Purulia ..... D	20 51	20 51	...	...	9 0	
	Asansol ..... A.	24 15	23 15	...	...	12 0	
	Asansol ..... D	...	8 20	...	...	5 0	
	Purulia ..... A.	...	12 48	...	...	7 45	
	Sini ..... A.	...	16 32	...	...	Stop.	
	Chakardharpore ..... A.	...	17 56	...	...	Stop.	

Stations.		Bombay Mail.	Madras Mail.	Kola Passenger	Through Midnapur Passenger.	Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
	Chakardharpore ..... D	22 40	...	...	...	...
Asansol Branch.	Asansol ..... D	8 30	17 33	...	...	5 0
	Purulia ..... D.	12 48	21 36	...	...	7 45
	Sini ..... A.	16 32	23 18	...	...	Stop.
	Sini ..... D.	23 35	...	...	...	Local.
	Purulia ..... D.	4 0	...	...	...	9 0
	Asansol ..... A.	7 30	...	...	...	12 0
	Sini ..... D.	23 25	23 50	...	...	Stop.
	Gidni ..... D.	1 22	3 10	...	...	...
	Kharagpur ..... A.	2 30	4 60	...	...	...
East Coast Section.	Khurda Rd. ..... D.	...	14 24	...	20 10	...
	Cuttack ..... D.	...	16 10	...	22 28	...
	Bhadrak ..... D.	...	19 45	...	3 20	...
	Balasore ..... D.	...	21 36	...	5 51	...
	Kharagpur ..... A	...	1 16	...	10 42	...
	Midnapur ..... A.	3 9	3 9	...	11 24	...
	Do. ..... D.	1 40	1 40	...	11 44	13 0
	Kharagpur ..... D	2 45	3 *10	...	12 20	14 5
	Bauria ..... D.	...	6 37	8 52	15 46	18 51
	Andul ..... D.	...	7 *5	9 15	16 11	19 23
	Howrah ..... A.	5 40	7 *40	9 42	16 50	20 11

* "The 1st and 2nd Class carriages, luggage, and mails are transferred to the Down Bombay Mail Train at Kharagpur, arriving at Howrah at 5-10."

BOOKING ARRANGEMENTS.

COACHING TRAFFIC.—All classes of coaching traffic viz., passengers, parcels, horses, and carriages, will be booked over the new section of the Railway, except from flag stations, where only passengers and parcels can be dealt with.

"All traffic except passengers for beyond Howrah Junction in the direction of Hooghly and via Naihati, and vice versa, will be booked through over the new route."

GOODS TRAFFIC.—Goods traffic will only be booked to and from the following stations:—

Andul,
Bauria
Santragachi.

Goods traffic for Howrah and Calcutta will continue to be booked via Kola Riverside to Armenian Ghat, until the new Bengal-Nagpur Railway Goods Station and Jetties in Howrah are completed.

"Goods traffic for beyond Howrah Junction in the direction of Hooghly and via Naihati, and vice versa, will be booked through over the new route."

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Calcutta, 3rd December, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "HISPANIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 8th November, 1900.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No save nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle 1s. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal. (B.)

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LAW BOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a number of law books, the property of a Lawyer.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as corner stands, cabinets, almirah, writing table, sofas, cushioned easy and without arm chairs, ottoman, carpet, meatsafe, Singapore chairs, desk chairs, etc., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

2 "Vive" hand cameras,
2 corn grinding mills with accessories,
1 ebonized cottage piano.
40 casks Tilestonelite cement.
1 lot sponges in strings, boxes, cards, and loose,
1 D. B. B. L. 12 bore rifle with a bullet mould and cartridge crimping stick—a converted pin-fire of good make, shoots well up to 100 yds, with 17 loaded cartridges and a few bullets,
1 small 22 bore rifle and air gun combined, a few cartridges and a box of 100 fitted slugs.

On account of the concerned—
1 four-ton hydraulic gauge 7 inches, by Schaffer and Budenburg.

By order of Mr. Cowasjee Jeevanjee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy Paglewalla—
J. J. P. 237 99—3 cases each 50 doz. Fred, Mulhen's eau-de-cologne, with cork screws.
J. J. P. 397-3—3 cases each 59 doz. Fred, Mulhen's eau-de-cologne.
J. J. & Co. 216-18—3 cases each 50 doz. Fred. Muilhen's eau-de-cologne, with sprinklers.

AT 2 P.M.

A few pneumatic bicycles by different makers.
1 light victoria in good order.
1 second-hand office sulgram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart,
1 pair light grey walers, 16 hands, going in single and double harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS, &c.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th, and on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. King, King and Co.'s offices, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. M. Sadick & Co. Tailors and Outfitters, of the late Western Hotel, closing business, consisting of pieces of cashmere, coatings, coloured flannels, Venetian, calico, tweed, serge flannel, silk, striped shirtings, cambrics, cellular cloth, white drill, cotton duck, corduroy and kahki cloth, ready made cashmere and flannel suits, Gladstone and hand bags, overland trunks, holdalls, blankets, railway rugs, stocking, socks, silk handkerchiefs, dress shirts, neckties, braces, collars, Hillwood and Straw hats, silk umbrellas, waterproof coats, and bedsheets, shop furniture consisting of glass show cases glass cupboards, shelves, stands, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and is on view.

SALE OF TOYS, TABLE ORNAMENTS, LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS, PLATED WARE, ETC, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On THURSDAY, the 13th, and Friday, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the Watson Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of a great variety of toys, dressed dolls, cricket sets, Bohemian glassware, dressing and hand bags, plush work boxes, ladies companions, terra cotta figures, plated ware, Japanese curiosities, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. P. Dubash & Co., consisting of fancy articles, mechanical and plain toys table ornaments, plated ware, jewellery, bird cages, glass door cupboards, show cases, etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 16 inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora the valuable and handsome French polished black-wood and teak-wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a first-rate full size Billiard Table by John Roberts and Co., complete with acetylene gas lighting apparatus, a sweet-toned ebonized cottage Pianoforte by Beohstein, imported by S. Rose and Co,, a strong built victoria and, dog-cart, both in good order, rich table ornaments, first rate picture, table and hanging lamps, large size cooking stove, &c., the property of E. SEYMOUR HALE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF BEST PLATEDWARE

On MONDAY the 17th inst., at 3 p. m, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the stock-in-trade of a merchant closing business consisting of cruets, cake, pickle and liquor frames, butter and jam pots, cake and fruit baskets, curry dishes, vegetable dishes, epergne, centre pieces spoons, forks and knives, ice pails, tea sets, ice jugs, biscuit boxes, salad bowls, salvers, fruit and fish knives in cases etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th December, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection. MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay & Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW SILK TIES.—Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs, from Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Re. 1-8 Made up Fancy Silk Bows, Re 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots, Rs 2-0. Hunting or Riding Scarves, from Re 1-12—ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

LOOK, before you LEAP! SHROFF BROS. XMAS BAZAR is now well Stocked with Useful and Fancy Articles at Cheapest Prices, 27, Hornby Row.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS: Have them Nickle-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electro-plating and Bronzing undertaken.

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

LARGE FLAT TO LET, at Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder. Apply to the MANAGER, Apollo Hotel,

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co,, 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shillings, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper,

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE,—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. K. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routs in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Re. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Rs. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	25	10
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Re.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.

TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,

Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.

PROPRIETRESS.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by

BEA-UCLERK

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE. LONDON. MADRAS. RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on LONDON and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD ROBERTS AT CAPETOWN.

THE PURSUIT OF DE WET.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

LORD ROBERTS'S JOURNEY HOME.

PRECAUTIONS AT JOHANNESBERG.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

Lord Roberts has arrived at Capetown, where he has been received with the greatest enthusiasm.

General Knox reports from Rouxville that De Wet has abandoned 500 horses and many Cape carts and is being pressed on all sides.

General Knox's force is pursuing De Wet most determinedly and was obliged to leave baggage and supplies on the banks of the Caledon which is in flood. The troops, however, succeeded in taking all their guns and ammunition across.

It has been finally decided that Pretoria will be Sir A. Milner's seat of government.

Generals Ian Hamilton, Kelly-Kenny and Marshall accompany Lord Roberts home.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

General Hector Macdonald has gone to take command at Aliwal.

General Knox is still following De Wet, who is retreating eastward, having failed to cross the Orange River.

The capture of a Krupp gun and waggon of ammunition abandoned by De Wet is confirmed.

DEC. 9.

In order to prevent food going to the enemy Johannesberg is being entirely surrounded with barbed wire with only five exits which are all guarded.

The surrounding country is being cleared of the population and all are being brought into a huge laager on the race-course.

GRATUITY FOR TROOPS.

All the troops engaged in the war in South Africa, including the Colonials and relatives of the dead, will receive a gratuity varying from five pounds for a private soldier to 2,500 pounds sterling for a field-marshal.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND AND MR. KRUGER.

Queen Wilhelmina has received Mr. Kruger and given him a brief audience.

Mr. Kruger's entourage are becoming convinced that his mission is a complete failure.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

In the Reichstag yesterday, Count Pasadowsky, Minister of the Interior, replying to a complaint, regarding the non-reception of Mr. Kruger said the Chancellor was responsible that the peace of Germany, and perhaps the world, should not be swayed by popular sentiment.

STATEMENT BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, last night, said he expected a Constitutional Government would be possible in the Orange River Colony sooner than in the Transvaal. The institutions of both States would, he said, be respected apart from the correction of abuses, and Afrikanders would be appointed to all posts wherever safe, and Government would do their utmost to hasten a settlement.

Mr. Asquith and Sir J. Campbell-Bannerman cordially approved Mr. Chamberlain's statement.

The papers are unanimous in praise of his statement and are confident it will mitigate the feeling at the Cape.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION FOR THE NEW PROVINCES.

In the Commons, last night, Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped before the reassembling of Parliament that a form of Civil Administration would be established in the new Provinces with Sir A. Milner as Governor.

THE P. AND O. MEETING.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, speaking at the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company, said that one million tons less of cargo had been exported from India last year.

The prospects regarding Bombay and Western India were, he said, highly satisfactory.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Supplementary Army Estimates amount to sixteen million pounds sterling.

THE EXPEDITION TO SOMALILAND.

The Government has decided to employ Indian troops against the Ogaden Somalis.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL RANKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 9.

A nasty accident happened to Colonel Ranking, I. M. S., Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, whilst playing at a cricket match at Ballygunj yesterday, the ball striking badly damaging his eye. The patient was slightly better to-day.

HINDU CALENDAR REFORM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, DEC. 9

Yesterday, at a crowded meeting, held at the State theatre, H. H. the Maharaja presiding, Mr. Balvantrao Ketkar delivered an interesting lecture on the necessity of reform in the Hindu calendar, as explained in his learned brother's "Jyotiganitam" new calculations. Many speakers, including his Highness, shastris and pundits, supported the movement.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SITUATION IN CHINA STILL SERIOUS. FURTHER MASSACRES IN CHINA.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

The Mission stations, westward of Kalgan, are still besieged by the Boxers and troops. Meanwhile Li-hung-chang and Prince Ching are giving assurances that the Boxers are suppressed and that all is quiet.

The arrest of Chinese carrying concealed arms is of daily occurrence at Peking.

M. Pichon, the French Minister, hearing of quantities of arms being imported into China, and the massing of troops on the frontier of Indo-China, has written to Li-hung-chang declaring that France is prepared to do her utmost to protect the frontier.

Captains Wingate and Ryder, who accompanied the German expedition to Kalgan, have returned to Peking and report that besides Captain Watts Jones ten or twelve Scandinavian missionaries and one Englishman have been massacred at Kueihwanchang by the order of the Taotai and that also one hundred Native Christians have been horribly tortured and massacred.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

Lord Cranborne, in reply to a question from Mr. Walton, denied that British interests had been neglected at Niuchwang. He ridiculed the idea of not demanding the punishment of the Chinese officials and a money indemnity and said the Powers were entitled to just reparation for wrongs done.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 8.

His Excellency the Governor, replying to addresses at eleven this morning, in the Frere Hall, said that he was able to congratulate Sind upon a year of great prosperity and upon the cordial feeling which he noticed existed between the zemindars and officials, which has led them to render valuable assistance in the preservation of law and order and the promotion of material prosperity, and upon their appreciation of the value of education and upon the growing desire amongst even the poorer portion of the population to improve their material condition. He was keenly desirous to witness some of those great works which had made Karachi famous and to make the acquaintance of the leaders of the Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies. It was his deliberate judgment that the Karachi Municipality has set an example in local self-government, which other Municipalities will do well to imitate. They had shown public spirit and a spirit of enterprise by undertaking the heaviest financial burdens possible, which Government have not failed to appreciate.

Replying to the Municipal address his Excellency referred to their financial difficulties. The Governor said that during the past two years Government had done its best in inducing the Government of India to sanction the terminal charges, or at all events to permit the continuance till the plague debt was paid off but so far unsuccessfully. After recapitulating the main facts of the position he said that Government would do every thing in its power to assist Karachi, and suggested that if the Municipality and the Chamber of Commerce could concert and devise some means of raising the money required by an unobjectionable scheme of taxation, perhaps the Government of India would permit the prolongation of terminal charges and possibly draw a distinction between terminal charges on wheat, cotton, wool and hides. Further representation might possibly induce the Government of India not to insist on the low percentages prescribed recently for octroi duties. The Bombay Government would plead with the Government of India on behalf of the Municipality in every way possible. The Municipality's case against the Military Department for increased charge for water was a fair one. It was his opinion that it was hardly becoming a great Government Department to insist rightly upon the exact terms of a bargain, made hastily many years ago. An increase of fifty per cent. on the charges would enable the Municipality to raise a loan of one lakh for improving the sanitary arrangements of the Sadar Bazaar. As to plague expenditure Government had recommended the grant of one and three-quarter lakhs.

Replying to the Chamber of Commerce his Excellency said that the question of the Chamber's increased representation on the Port Trust was carefully considered by Lord Sandhurst's government. They would have three members on the Trust. He could not promise them more. The inconvenience of the Collector of Karachi's absence annually on tour was recognised, and perhaps when the present scarcity of the Civil Servants passed it might be possible to appoint an Assistant to relieve the Collector of his touring duties.

To the Central Mahomedan Association *re* the extension of the Deccan Agriculturists' Act to Sind he repeated what he had said at Hyderabad and Sukkur and assured them that the land-holders on the Jamrao Canal would receive every consideration in giving out new lands but the importation of colonists was necessary as agricultural labour was scarce in Sind. Sales by auction of land, he was assured, was only resorted to in cases of dispute. He had not personally studied the question of lapo. After he had done so something might be possible in the direction mentioned in the address. He could not now discuss the question of increased Mahomedan representation on the municipalities as the law is about to be revised.

Eulogising Mr. James the Governor said, Mr. James who has served in Sind for years with exceptional loyalty, intelligence and devotion, in addition to his great ability possessed one essential quality which every one who would influence public opinion must have, namely, sympathy. Mr. James was looked upon not merely as a ruler but as a friend by people who come to him in their troubles and joys. He also possessed the qualities of patience and justice, and would be remembered for many a year after his retirement as one of the most enlightened, patriotic and beloved rulers of Sind.

The Governor's remarks on Mr. James were enthusiastically received by the gathering.

A CASHIER COMMITTED SUICIDE.

POONA, DEC. 9.

Muncherjee Manekjee Shroff, Head Cashier, Greaves, Cotton and Company, Bombay, committed suicide by drowning himself yesterday at midnight. The deceased who came suddenly from Bombay yesterday by an evening train, went to his father-in-law's house, Mr. Framjee Ruttonjee Kolapurwalla, where he began acting strangely. He refused to take any food and promised to see his wife and other relatives the next morning. He slipped out quietly at night and drowned himself. The loss of his daughter and brother lately at Paris seems to have preyed on his mind.

A GUARD SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Guard Clarke, of the G. I. P. Railway, who was recently acting as Assistant Station Master at Dexal Station, whilst attempting to cross the line at that place on Friday by walking over the buffers, slipped and fell on to the coupling below, severely injuring his side. He was brought to Poona and taken to the Sassoon Hospital.

THE VICEROY AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DEC. 9.

Speaking at Bangalore yesterday H. E. the Viceroy announced the grant of a quarter of a lakh of rupees annually to the Bangalore Municipality towards special plague expenses and contradicted the report that orders had been issued in favour of Eurasians for employment in the Government of India Secretariat, or creating any new class of extra Assistant Commissionership in Assam reserved for members of this community.

MILITARY AND MARINE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Butler is appointed Commandant, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Assistant Engineer F. T. Frazer, Indian Marine, is granted one year's sick leave.

COMPLETION OF THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway will run trains direct into Howrah to-morrow, thus completing the connection between Calcutta and Madras, via the East Coast.

CALCUTTA RACES.

CRITERION STAKES.

Currara	1
Spray	2
Beeswing	3

PONY PLATE.

Yankee Boy	1
Perfect	2
Innescombe	3

CLUB CUP.

Pollen	1
Ninepins	2
Vatersey	3

HURDLE RACE.

Economy	1
Clown	2
Marwari	3

Ten ran; the favourite was nowhere.

PONY STAKES.

Housemaid	1
Nydia	2
Happy Jack	3

MIDGET STAKES.

Tomtit	1
Devonshire Cream	2
Lady Jane	3

In the last race to-day Devonshire Cream's jockey was unable to draw the correct weight and was disqualified; Lady Jane was therefore placed second.

THE ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION AT MARSEILLES.

EXPERIENCES OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

Passengers who arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. s. s. Peninsula, on Saturday, have given accounts of the anti-British demonstration at Marseilles, on the arrival of Mr. Kruger. The s. s. Rome was late in reaching Marseilles and the special train conveying the overland passengers was run into the town station. From the station the Anglo-Indians proceeded in busses to the Hotel du Louvre, which is close to the hotel where Mr. Kruger subsequently stayed. There was a crowd of people waiting about and the English passengers rather expected a demonstration, but at that time nobody seemed to take particular notice of them. About noon, two hours after their arrival at the hotel, Mr. Kruger drove past and was enthusiastically cheered by the French crowd. The English passengers to the number of about twenty stood on the balconies of their hotel and as none of them cheered or waved his hat the people in the street began to yell at them, requesting them to take their hats off. It was at this time that the crowd was greatly incensed by two or three of the English throwing a few coins among them. Taking this for an insult an immense number gathered round the hotel yelling and hooting, and an attempt was made to force an entrance. There was a lively five minutes and then the gendarmes succeeded in closing the heavy iron doors of the hotel which effectually kept out the mob. The English had however to remain indoors for the rest of the day until eleven o'clock at night when they went on board the "Rome." During the day the crowd came and went and owing to the excited feeling that prevailed it was feared that an attack would be made on the Anglo-Indians on their way to the boat. The British Consul visited the hotel to talk over the matter and went away to bring an escort to accompany the passengers to the ship, but in the meantime they got into cabs and drove off quietly to the docks getting aboard the vessel without molestation. Some passengers from the ship who visited the town on the arrival of the Rome were however not so fortunate. They were attacked while riding in a tram-car and one of them had his eye blackened. Another passenger who left the hotel had a number of stones thrown at him before he got back to the security of the hotel.

The incident which most enraged the French crowd was the throwing of the money and for this a young clergyman and two other passengers affear to have been responsible. The action, regrettable as it was, appears to have been done in pure thoughtlessness of its possible effects on the people and not more than three coins were thrown. It was, however, alleged that boarding-house tokens and potatoes had also been thrown at the crowd but there was no truth in that charge. The British Consul, in order to allay the excitement, requested the passengers to sign a statement that no insult had been intended but while prepared to make the statement they declined to sign anything until they went on board.

In the opinion of some of the Anglo-Indians the beginning of the whole affair was the work of the pro-Boer agitators who had come from Paris to meet Mr. Kruger and simply jumped at the chance of a demonstration against the British. When the Anglo-Indians arrived in the town the Marseilles people were perfectly undisturbed.

An extended account of the Marseilles incidents will be found in page 7.

THE LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE.

Nothing could more conclusively show that the Library of Famous Literature in its twenty volumes of selections from all the best writers of Europe, Asia and America has been conceived in a spirit suited to the taste of the whole world than the fact that already, when it has been only two or three weeks within reach of the Indian public, the supply of copies brought to this country is exhausted. That January will bring another instalment is satisfactory, but even that will have to be supplemented by others; for as yet the knowledge that such a fund of information and entertainment is at our doors, can have reached only the very fringe of the crowd of readers in India. Nowhere is there a more conservative population, nor one more slow to adopt new ideas, new customs, new suggestions, but once they see the advantage of a certain course, they are just as tenacious in the determination to adopt it as they were before unwilling to yield to the attraction of a new development. In these twenty volumes, a family has an almost inexhaustible fund of reading, at once useful, amusing and instructive, on which to draw not alone in this generation but as long as the books last. The selections from the various authors have been made with a wisdom and a versatility of appreciation which leave no reader unsatisfied. Lovers of poetry can enjoy to the full the best thoughts of the harmonious or stately verses of our finest masters, the student of history has the panorama of all races set out before him by the most reliable of the historians of ancient and modern times, the metaphysican is not starved, he receives enough of the science he desires to send him rejoicing on his search for the occult reasons on which he insists, the novel-reader gets the best of the best styles and writers, the humourist has literally the cream of the joke, no one, whatever be his particular taste in literature, need go away unsatisfied. Dr. Garnett may be congratulated in having turned his wonderful gift of critical discrimination to such good and universal use, and those who started the idea of this Encyclopœdia, that cannot weary its readers, deserve well of their generation.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 23.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

Really if the gentlemen of the "Times" are not careful they will before very long compel Lord Rosebery to say of them "save me from my friends." As it is they must already have done him some harm by their insisting, in season and out of season, that he must become the leader of the party, which the "Times" has done its best to keep in the cold shades of Opposition. Not content with persistently advocating his claims to again don the mantle of Mr. Gladstone and with singing his praises "ad nauseam" the leading journal now recommends him to execute a "coup d'etat," as if he were another General Boulanger dying to seize the Palais d' Elysée. No less than three long leading articles have appeared in the columns of the "Times" within six days, all devoted to this subject. The text of two of these was Lord Rosebery's Rectorial address, which was certainly, albeit like so much of what he does in the various fields of activity he affects, rather amateurish, a very creditable performance, but it is an exaggeration to say, as the "Times" does, that it has set men asking with increased interest and solicitude whether there is any hope that he will return to active life and place his great abilities at the disposal of the country. That may be true of the political circles in which editors of Unionist journals move. It is not accurate of Liberal circles, generally, where the feeling uppermost in the minds of all except Mr. Perks and his too eager young friends of the Temple, is to let things take their natural course. But the "Times" is more concerned about the Liberal leadership than Liberals are, and urges him to seize on the insignia of power, or rather of Opposition to power. He is advised to ignore the Liberal Party as it exists to-day, for it is still far from being dead. He is told that the circumstances of his retirement were not such as to burden him with a crushing debt of gratitude to the people who still call themselves the Liberal Party. They, or some of them, according to the "Times," hate him as much as they hate Mr. Chamberlain, and even the welcome recently extended to him by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was indistinguishable from a repulse—a view of the matter by the way which those in the confidence of "C.B." distinctly disclaim. "If," proceeds the "Times," "Lord Rosebery is to be any good he will have to begin by recognizing frankly and fully that Mr. Gladstone smashed the Liberal Party, and that no political cement yet discovered will join the fragments into a watertight vessel. In his own mind, we presume, he does recognize this. He must know, though Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman does not, that nothing can be done by harking back to the Manchester school, or to Mr. Gladstone's policy in Armenia, or to his policy of disintegrating the Empire. There is no need for Lord Rosebery to make any formal recantation of any error into which he with the rest of them may have been led. The dead past may be left to bury its dead. A new party of progress is wanted, starting from the basis of accomplished facts and facing the future with a full grasp of actual conditions as well as a prescient insight into their logical development. Lord Rosebery," as we have said, "displays in a marked degree what may be called a theoretical knowledge of Imperial conditions. If he feels within himself the capacity and the energy to translate that knowledge into a practical programme, the way is plain before him." In short he has only to unfurl his standard, letting those follow who choose. The "Times" makes much of Sir Henry Fowler's speech of Wednesday, but there is nothing new in the friendly, almost slavish, attitude of the ex-Secretary of State for India towards Lord Rosebery, and even Printing House Square finds it difficult to accept his impulsive statement that the "vast majority of Liberals desire that Lord Rosebery should return to his place in the councils of the party, which has been his political home and to which he is bound by the strongest ties of past service, of undiminished confidence, and of mutual affection." Some people are inclined to think that the professed anxiety of the "Times" to see the Liberal Party as powerful as it was in the pre-Home Rule days is partly the outcome of remorse and partly of fear. Certainly there is a somewhat ominous sound in the remark that Lord Rosebery's chance of attaining to power "might come more quickly than it is easy to imagine at the moment." Secret and open dissatisfaction with the ministerial changes (vide Messrs. Bowles and Bartlett's letters in the "Times") can hardly be a sufficient justification for speculating about the fall of the greatest Cabinet of modern times. I use the word greatest, of course, in the sense of numbers, for no one pretends that, apart from four or five of its members, the reconstructed ministry is in point of ability above the level of the average member of the House of Commons.

MR. KRUGER IN EUROPE.

Far more interest is taken in the arrival in Europe of Mr. Kruger than in the future of Lord Rosebery. The fears that serious anti-English demonstrations would occur amongst the excited and impulsive population of Marseilles have happily been falsified, though there was some difficulty with regard to certain outward-bound passengers to India as to which the accounts are not very clear. However, no serious harm seems to have been done, and, if no more trouble takes place in Paris than has happened in Marseilles, we shall have reason to congratulate ourselves. The attitude of the French Government up to the present has been quite correct, and it is very evident that if M. Waldeck Rousseau could have had his way, Mr. Kruger would not have landed on the shores of France. All things considered, British people can afford to smile at Mr. Kruger's charge against them of being "barbarians," but one cannot help feeling a certain amount of sympathy with the ex-President for the almost insane belief he continues to express that somehow or other Europe will intervene to set up the two republics of South Africa. Perhaps he will at last be disillusioned when Dr. Leyds translates for him the articles in to-day's Paris newspapers. For example, the "Siecle" observes: "These demonstrations, which might cause the illusion that the Powers will intervene, will only prolong the war. They will only have one result—that of making other useless victims. The Boer Independence Committee can be under no delusion as to the attitude of the European Governments." The "Radical" says: "France can do nothing for the Boers. We think it better, Mr. Kruger, not to join those who wish to lure you with vain words." Moreover the "Depeche de Paris" says that Mr. Kruger will not allow himself to be duped by the attitude and exaggerated speeches of the Nationalists who seek to show that they monopolise patriotism.

GENERAL BULLER AND MAJOR BIRDWOOD.

The numerous Bombay friends of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Birdwood will be gratified to read the highly complimentary references made to their son Major W. R. Birdwood, 11th Bengal Lancers, and now a member of Lord Kitchener's staff, by General Sir Redvers Buller in his speech at the luncheon given in his honour at Exeter yesterday. In the course of his remarks on the territorial system and the part taken by West countrymen in the war Sir Redvers said: "I do not like to leave the subject of individuals without mentioning the name of one man, whom I did not know as a Devonshire man, who was the Staff officer of my mounted men through the whole of my advance from Natal to Lydenburg—Major Birdwood. No better young Staff officer served in the Army in South Africa." General Buller's thoughtful and handsome recognition of Major Birdwood's valuable services increases the regret many feel that more Indian officers of the same stamp—and they are not few—were not engaged in the South African campaign. But for the accident of Major Birdwood being at home when the war broke out he might, perhaps, have not had an opportunity of going to the front. Possibly, if Lord Roberts had been selected for the chief command in the first instance, things might have been different. A large infusion of officers trained in the hard school of Indian border warfare would have been invaluable at the commencement of the war; but, as we know, the motto of the Horse Guards at that time was "No Indian need apply."

MR. ROMESH DUTT AND THE RE-SETTLEMENT OF THE NAGPUR DISTRICT.

The outgoing-mail this evening takes an elaborate letter, which Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., has addressed to the Government of India, replying to the communication sent to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, on October 5, by the Secretary of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. One of the most, if not the most, important of the points under discussion, relates to the "Half-assets Rule." The Revenue Secretary, it will be remembered, maintained that for the purposes of the rule in question, "the meaning attached in 1860 to the assets or rental valuation of an estate was not the actually existing rental, but the prospective or potential figure which might hereafter be reached after rents had risen in process of time, and the waste had been brought under cultivation." Mr. Dutt meets this by pointing out that this was not the original meaning of the Half-assets Rule, when it was framed in 1855; that this was not the meaning of the rule when it was extended to eight districts of the Central Provinces in the same year; that the Supreme Government never sanctioned such an interpretation of the rule for the purposes of the General Settlement commenced in 1863; and that Mr. Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, did not approve of such an interpretation of the rule when he addressed the Supreme Government, in view of the Revisional Settlement of 1893. He is convinced, therefore, that the Government of India will not lend their sanction to what he styles "an untrue interpretation of a plain and unmistakable rule." The Saharanpur Rules, laid down by Lord Dalhousie's Government, which he quotes in support of his contention, do not, he observes, contain a word of the "prospective or potential figure which might hereafter be reached after rents had risen." The words used were "average net assets," "real average assets," "well ascertained net assets," and so forth. "The real meaning of these words," says Mr. Dutt, "does not admit of a shadow of doubt. The Government of Lord Dalhousie meant the actual current assets of an estate, not the prospective and potential figure which might be reached hereafter." He sketches the history of the half-assets rule in the Central Provinces from 1855 to 1888, mentioning that in 1863 it was violated by Settlement Officers "who saw that an enhancement of revenue was justifiable, and sought to secure this." The violation, he remarks, was effected by giving to the word "assets," not the interpretation intended by Lord Dalhousie's Government, but an untrue interpretation, viz., the potential rental of the estates. The result of his sketch is to show that the real meaning of "assets" was never recognised to be prospective or potential rents, that the rule was evaded by Settlement Officers in 1863, by an untrue interpretation of the word "assets;" that such interpretation never received the approval of the Government of India, and that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces declined in 1887 to accept the interpretation which was given to the rule in 1863. Mr. Dutt expresses the hope that on a full consideration of the case the Government of Lord Curzon will not sanction an untrue interpretation of a rule, "the original and true meaning of which is unmistakable." "It is," he submits, "an unwise policy to demand a share of prospective and potential rents, because such a policy is a direct incitement to landlords to screw up their rents from their tenants. If they succeed in doing this without there being a corresponding increase in the prices it is an act of injustice and cruelty to the tenants. And if they fail in doing this the State demand is an injustice and harshness towards them." Another important point dealt with by Mr. Dutt, though not at such great length, is the Viceroy's approval of a settlement for twenty years in preference to one for thirty years. Mr. Dutt is strongly opposed to this departure from the generally accepted policy of the past seventy years, holding as he does that the reasons which made for the granting of long leases in the earlier days of British rule in India, exist in their full force at the present day, and, indeed, have acquired additional force in these years of frequent famines. "It would," he argues, "be an act of political wisdom, as well as of humanity and kindness, to let the people of India see and feel, from the measures of the Government, that British administrators have no desire to recede from their generous policy of previous times; that they have no desire to abrogate or explain away the Half-assets Rule; that they have no intention to modify the Thirty Years' Rule; that they have no wish to impose on the produce of the soil fresh burdens in the shape of cesses, for objects not connected with the improvement of the soil."

JUBILEE GOLD MEDAL.

I referred, last week, to the gratifying response that has been made to Mr. Wollaston's appeal for funds to establish the Gold Medal now awarded by the Royal Asiatic Society, every third year, as an encouragement to Oriental learning amongst English-speaking people throughout the world. I incidentally mentioned that the amount of the contributions was so considerable that there was some talk of presenting the Jubilee Gold Medal, as it is called, annually, instead of triennially, and of throwing open the competition to works in any language. The latter statement was, I learn, not quite accurate. Though foreigners are not prevented from competing there is not any intention, I understand, of departing from the original qualification, namely, the publication of a book or books "in English" on Oriental subjects, or of an edition of an Oriental text, with introductions and notes in English, calculated to further the objects of the Asiatic Society. The medal was established in the year of the Diamond Jubilee, the first recipient being Professor Cowell, and the second Dr. W. E. West. Altogether the subscriptions amount to over £1000, of which by far the largest portion came from India, and especially Madras. Amongst the Bombay subscribers were the Rao of Cutch, the Aga Khan, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, Sir William Lee Warner, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Raymond West, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. Justice Tyabjee, Messrs. Merwanjee and Hormusjee Cama, Mr. Jejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, Mr. Adarjee Mancherjee Dalal, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee, Mr. N. M. Wadia, Mr. Rustom S. Powvala, Sirdar Ossman Jamal, Mr. Haji Ismail Jan Mahomed, Rao Bahadur Caramsey Damji, Mr. Mooljee Haridas, and Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw.

LORD HARRIS ON THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

At the London Institution last evening Lord Harris gave an interesting lecture on the Bombay Presidency, which was much appreciated by the audience, judging by the attention paid to his remarks. The ex-Governer said many, very many pleasant things about Bombay and its people, and led one to believe that, though his official position there necessitated hard work, he found it the most charming place in the world to live in, and that he would fain return, so strong is his affection for "its peoples, its officers, and all the dear friends I made there." The various divisions of the Presidency were passed under review. Sind, its deserts turned into farms by the wealth-bearing waters of the Indus, its heat, which an Indian judge is reported to have said was unbearable except by an Englishman; the Deccan, with its rocks, its hills and its famines, as well as Mahableshwar, the cool resort of the Government for two months during the hot weather, and Poona, the capital, and head-quarters of the Bombay Army; Canara, with its forests; Guzerat, with its English park-like scenery. Lord Harris remarked that Guzerat had been a most favoured land, seldom visited by want, but that the last famine had found its way even there, and the people being unused to such calamities had easily succumbed. That the Bombay of to-day had become such a magnificent city, with its busy mart, its technical schools, its University, colleges, fine public buildings, its daily and weekly journals and its cricket, Lord Harris attributes to the "Pax Britannica," and to the generous policy, which has welcomed people of all varieties of religious opinion, none being forbidden, none molested, and by the way in which all sections of the community work for the general good, Bombay's welcome has been repaid a thousand fold.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

The racing season opened in Bombay on Saturday when there was a very large attendance at the first extra meeting. Several improvements have been carried out at Mahaluxmi since last season, those effected including the saddling shed, paddock and the grand stand. The sport provided on Saturday was of a high order and with the exception of the Country-Bred Plate large fields ruled, exceptionally close finishes being witnessed in several events. There were some surprising results and in the Midget Stakes with which the programme opened, Oriental, carrying 4lbs. over-weight, won easily from Muktar, who had taken the public fancy. Royal Prince, with Penton up, won the Novice Plate with ease to the further disadvantage of backers, with whom Columbus was prime favourite, while Grey Fox and Buktawar had also received support. It was generally anticipated that Rubdan would carry off the Maiden Arab Plate, and it looked as though the race lay between that animal and Chungiz, but nearing home Jehangir rushed to the front and won well. This was the second victory of the day for Penton, and Mr. S. A. Wahed's colours. The best finish of the day was seen in The Colonials, when backers suffered another reverse in the victory of Roy over Spark, who carried most of the public money. A field of three only turned out for the Country-Bred Plate and the race was somewhat curious. Lady Newbrook and Killarney got off together, leaving Exile II. badly behind, but the latter caught up the others at the two-furlong post and won with great ease from Lady Newbrook who had been most fancied for the race. In the December Stakes, which was the last event on the card, the President was easily first, beating Governor. Details:—

The Midget Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-2 old measurement, and 13-2 1-2 new measurement. Above heights to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 700 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of race value Rs. 2,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or over, 10lbs. (not cumulative). Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs A M Amer and Cowasji's b a h Oriental, 8st 5lbs ..... Soda 1
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Muktar 9st ..... C B Mahomed 2
Mr D M's c a h Shan Jehan, 7st 13lbs ..... Saleh 3
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h S D K, 8st 5lbs ..... Heeroo 0
Mr Thomas's b a h Kilwa, 8st 3lbs ..... McQuade 0

Kilwa lead off to the four furlongs, when Oriental forged ahead, and though challenged by Muktar on entering the straight, kept the lead to the finish, and won easily by one and-a-half lengths; same distance between second and third. Time—1min. 11secs.

Betting: Evens on Muktar; 3 to 1 against Oriental; 4 to 1 Kilwa; and 6 to 1 S. D. K. and Shah Jehan.

The Novice Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under, measured since 1st April, 1899, and which have not won a race value Rs. 50 or over. 13-3 to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr S A Wahed's g a h Royal Prince 8st 10lbs Penton 1
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Duldul, 8st 4lbs ..... Jakoo 2
Mr Mathradas Goculdas's g a h Grey Fox, 7st 12lbs ..... Omar Khan 3
Mr A R Amer's b a h Columbus, 8st 10lbs ..... Soda 0
Mr D M's g a h Buktawar, 8st 10lbs ..... Saleh 0
Mr Snapoorjee Dadabhoy's, g a h Vakil 8st 10lbs ..... Heeroo 0
Mr Thomas' g a h Tokyo, 8st 7lbs ..... Mc Quade 0
Mr Farmer's b eh g Tam Ring, 8st 7lbs ..... Dharma 0
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Aditu 8st 4lbs ..... Yelloo 0
Messrs Mehta and Peroshas gah Disc, 8st 8lbs ..... Johnson 0
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Pehlwan II, 8s. 4lbs C B Mahomed 0
Mr Farmer's b a h Recovery, 8st 4lb ..... Nama 0

Columbus made the running but fell back before reaching the turn. The field kept well together, but, coming up the straight, Royal Prince came through, and Penton riding with fine judgment won easily by a length. Three quarters of a length divided second and third. Time 56 2-5secs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Columbus, 3 to 1 Baktawar and Tam Ring, 4 to 1 Grey Fox, 6 to 1 Royal Prince and 10 to 1 others.

The Maiden Arab Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab Horses. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 50 or over: once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener 14lbs. Winners since, the above date of races value Rs. 50 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 900, 5lbs.; of Rs. 1,200, 10 lbs. extra. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, if measured before first April, 1899, 7lbs.; if measured on or since that date, 12lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Jehangir, 9st ..... Penton 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz, 8st 12lbs ..... Heeroo 2
Mr Anandji Nanji's g a h Rubdan, 8st 3lbs ..... C B Mahomed 3
M Jackson's b a h Lucky Boy, 7st 6lbs ..... Krul 3
Mr Dignum's ch a h Judge, 8 st 7lbs ..... Mc Quade 0
Major Conran's ch a h Scorn, 7st 9lbs ..... Kunal 0

Rubdan and Chungiz lead out, but at the three furlongs Chungiz went to the front and lead into the straight, closely attended by Rubdan. Well up the straight Jehangir shot ahead and won handsomely by a length and a-quarter. A length separated second and third. Time—1min. 10 3-5secs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Rubdan, 3 to 1 Chungiz, 4 to 1 Jehangir, and 6 to 1 others.

The Colonials.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third Rs. 25. For English and Australasian Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 700 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or over, 10lbs. (not cumulative). Ponies 14-2 and under, 13lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's bl aus g Roy 8st 13lbs ..... C B Mahomed 1
Mr Murdoch's b aus g Spark, 8st 4lbs ..... McQuade 2
Mr S C P's b aus g Planet, 7st 13lbs ..... Robertson 3
Dr A H Deane's b aus g Welshman, 8st 13lbs ..... Johnson 0
Mr T L Robert's br e g Carden, 8st 13lbs ..... Penton 0
Mr S A Wahed's b aus g Truffle 8st 9lbs ..... Heeroo 0
Mr R Scott's ch aus g Great Scott 7st 12lbs ..... Kunal 0

Roy went off with the lead from the start, but Spark and Planet pressed him closely. Entering the straight the field was well together but, Roy shaking off a challenge won after a good race by a length. A length and-a-half divided second and third. Time—1min. 6 3-5secs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Spark, 3 to 1 Roy, 4 to 1 Carden, and 6 to 1 others.

The Country Bred Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden C. B. Horses. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 50 or over: once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs. oftener, 14lbs. Winners since the above date of race value Rs. 50 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 900, 5lbs.; of Rs. 1,200 or over, 10lbs. extra. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under if measured before 1st April, 1899, 7lbs; if measured on or since that date, 12lbs).—Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's b eh g Exile II 8st ..... Heeroo 1
Mr Fry's b eh m Lady Newbrook 9st ..... Taylor 2
Mr Bowring's bl eh g Killarney 9st 9lbs ..... Capt. Moore 0

Lady Newbrook and Killarney got off together leaving Exile II badly behind. The latter however coming up well regained the lost ground at the two furlong

Rs. 10 PAID NOW Will Bring You the MOST Interesting Set of Books Ever Offered to Residents of India.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE "LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE."

The Library contains 1,000 Separate Selections, each of The Highest LITERARY EXCELLENCE, CHOSEN by the MOST Competent Authorities, and Representing every Age and Nation since the Art of Literature has been known.

The Library is complete in 20 Large Royal Octavo Volumes containing 10,000 Pages and 500 Full-page Illustrations and Exquisite Colored Plates, and An Index including 10,000 Separate Entries.

Reading enough for a LIFETIME, and Just the Sort of Reading for RESIDENTS of INDIA.

More than 700 Copies Sold in Four Weeks.

More than 700 copies of the Library of Famous Literature had been sold up to the time this issue of the *Bombay Gazette* went to Press. That is to say, more than 700 copies had been sold in India in 24 days. The work is on sale in Calcutta at 5a, Dalhousie Square ; in Bombay at 57, Esplanade Road ; and in Madras at 162, Mount Road, at each of which places the volumes may be seen and orders registered. A sure and a steady demand has been awakened, and the orders are being registered, each with their proper number, as fast as they are received and the subscribers properly identified.

While the "Standard" has sold more than 12,000 copies of the work in England, the welcome accorded to it by people exclusively British has been not more enthusiastic, not more spontaneous, than that with which it has been received by the British and the Native residents of India ; a truly remarkable fact, and one which affords convincing evidence that in the Library the people of India have at last discovered exactly that sort of intellectual diversion which is best suited to the peculiar elimatic conditions of the country.

Although it is no longer possible to make immediate delivery, a large consignment is on the way from London and will arrive early in January. Those who book their orders within the next two weeks will be sure to receive a copy of the Library on the arrival of the consignment. It would be advisable, therefore, to book your order now.

Dr. RICHARD GARNETT, C.B., LL.D.,
Editor-in-Chief of the "Library of Famous Literature."

The Ideal Books for Anglo-Indians.

(*From an article "India and the Library of Famous Literature,"* BY DR. GARNETT, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF).

The advantages which this anthology offers to the European resident in India are dissimilar from those proffered to the native reader, but not less substantial. The difficulty of keeping in contact with European culture must be felt painfully by all those whose duties compel them to remain long years in the East ; and it is not the least serious aspect of the evil that such literature as is accessible is in general but the literature of the day. The new book and the new periodical find their way more or less to India, but the writing and thinking of the best authors are hardly to be met with outside a few of the largest cities. The anthology now offered will do much to remedy this misfortune. It is of course impossible that it should have any concern with the very latest literary productions, published more recently than itself. It must of necessity rely upon works already more or less stamped with the approval of mankind. It covers all ages, all generations, in which literature has existed, and offers some examples of the styles of composition prevalent in every age. It is consequently a work of the greatest variety, full of novelty even for the widest reader, and varying its character with every volume. This, even more than its extent, renders it an intellectual resource that can never fail. The possessor, secluded as he may be in some lonely village or some remote up-country station, finds himself in contact with all the ages and enjoys every variety of literary style ; while its extent enables him to set ennui at defiance, and renders him for a long time independent of every other intellectual resource. To many a dweller in the land of Ind, perhaps isolated from European society, and if not entirely so, at least suffering from great impairment of the ordinary facilities for European culture, such a visit from the great minds of past and present as this collection effects must seem as though the gods had come down from Heaven in the likeness of men.

The 20 VOLUMES contain THE BEST of FICTION, POETRY HUMOUR, TRAVEL, Adventure SCIENCE. Philosophy, ESSAYS, RELIGION, Biography, MEMOIRS, EPIGRAMS and MAXIMS.

FREE, 10 Beautiful Imperial Photogravures of Famous LITERARY PAINTINGS in a Portfolio, to all Subscribers to the LIBRARY. This OFFER is a Temporary Offer, and will be withdrawn as soon as the LIMITED EDITION for INDIA has been Subscribed.

BOOK YOUR ORDER NOW Before IT IS TOO LATE.

The Books will be "As Pleasing to the Eye as to the Mind of the Jaded Anglo-Indian who seeks a change from the third-rate Modern Novel of the Railway Bookstall."—*Pioneer.*

AN EPOCH-MAKING WORK.

A vast, exhaustive, comprehensive compilation of the world's literature—ancient, mediæval and modern—the Library is an epoch-making work of the greatest educational value to all students, and of permanent absorbing interest to the general reader, because of the consummate skill with which its 1,000 selections of the masters has been made. By its issue of this incomparable collection of the world's great literature, the *Standard* has achieved the greatest book-publishing success ever known.

1. TWENTY LARGE HANDSOME VOLUMES.

Admirably printed in large clear type on good paper, each page grateful to the eye and easy to read even by those whose eyes are sensitive. Few books of the present day are so well printed and so pleasing in appearance. There are 10,000 pages, each containing an average of 500 words. The books are remarkably light and therefore easy to handle.

2. THE BINDINGS.

Substantial as well as beautiful, the aim having been to combine a handsome appearance when in the book-case with durability in such a climate as that of India. The half-Persian calf is a very attractive and serviceable binding, but the *Standard* particularly recommends the ¾ red Levant Morocco and the handsomest and most artistic form of the work, and on account of its relative cheapness. It is believed that this binding will withstand the effects of the climate better than either of the others.

3.—FIVE HUNDRED FULL PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Each had a peculiar literary interest of its own and supplements the text in a most fascinating manner. The collection has been gathered from rare sources in England, and Europe, and cannot be found in any other book or collection of books. The illustrations include 20 rare coloured plates, some of them printed in 15 colours, being reproductions of antique illuminated manuscripts in the possession of the great Libraries of England and Europe ; 26 portraits of living authors in their studies ; 20 portraits of celebrated special contributors to the Library, 52 interesting views of homes of well-known authors ; 210 portraits of great men of letters of all ages ; and 150 reproductions of famous historical paintings, besides other illustrations.

4.—LIVING AUTHORS IN THEIR HOMES.

This is a series of 26 special photographs made exclusively for the Library, of English, French, German, American and other famous Authors seated in their studies at their desks, busily at work, or surrounded by their books, reading. Here one may catch a glimpse of Tolstoi, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Bret Harte, Sir Walter Besant, Zola, Henry James, Hall Caine, Pierre Loti, Dean Farrar and many others.

5. TWENTY INFORMING ESSAYS.

This unique feature comprises a series of essays dealing with literary subjects of the greatest educational value to all students and readers, each written by a famous man of letters especially for the Library. One of these essays introduces each volume, and they constitute the most important collection of essays on purely literary topics ever gathered together. The essays vary from 4,000 to 7,000 words in length. If published collectively in a book, the book would cost in England not less than One Guinea.

6. 350 GREAT STORIES AND FAMOUS CHAPTERS FROM FAMOUS NOVELS.

The list is so comprehensive that it includes so ancient a story as "The Tale of Two Brothers" (perhaps the oldest story in the world), and so modern as to include some of the greatest short stories that have been written in the present generation. There are stories of all ages, and of every race, most of them inaccessible to the average reader in their original form, but all interesting, and here given in a variety that cannot fail to command the attention of even the most omnivorous reader of fiction.

7.—FOUR HUNDRED GREAT POEMS.

From Homer to Tennyson and Kipling' from "The Iliad" to "The Recessional ;', such is the age-embracing scope of the LIBRARY in its elections of poetry. Every poet known to literary history is represented, not by one or two poems, but in many cases by eight, ten or twelve, giving the reader the characteristic and most celebrated poems of all the world's greatest singers. A rare collection it is, including all those great and enduring poems which are the inheritance of centuries.

8.—RARE COLOURED PLATES.

Everyone who examines the LIBRARY is immediately struck by these quaint and beautiful reproductions of manuscripts laboriously fashioned by hand during the middle ages, many of them by monks in the monasteries of Europe. The original manuscripts to-day have a priceless value, and these reproductions, made especially for the Library, are admirable representations of them, revealing the marvellous detail and consummate skill of these mediæval workers in what has long since become a lost art.

9.—THREE HUNDRED COPYRIGHTED WORKS INCLUDED.

The hearty interest with which the publication of the Library has been received is apparent from the fact that the owners of the copyrighted works have freely consented to the use by Dr. Garnett and his editorial assistants of numerous and generous selections from all the great works of literature. More than 300 copyrighted books have been drawn upon to form this comprehensive collection of masterpieces. These works include not English works merely but French, German, American, Spanish, Italian and Russian, so that the reader is brought into delightful sympathy with the writers, not only of his own country, but of all the others whose literary productions are worth reading.

10.—WHAT THE TWENTY VOLUMES CONTAIN.

It is difficult, if not absurd, to attempt to convey an adequate idea of so great a work. The **Library of Famous Literature** is precisely what its title indicates—a huge treasury of the finest and most interesting pieces of literature from the dawn of civilisation down to and including the authors of our own day—that is to say, from the old Babylonian story of Istar, and the quaint Egyptian tale of Two Brothers, the most ancient pieces of literature extant, to the best work of living writers, like Tolstoi, Hardy, Swinburne, Mark Twain or Kipling. It contains everything ; the great classics like the Iliad and the Odyssey ; wonderful stories like the great Bharata Tale (the Mahabharata of the ancient Hindoos) ; poetry and stories from every people who ever lived and sung ; the best of history, from writers like Mommsen and Curtius, Freeman and Froude, Gibbon and Green ; bits of adventure and stories of wild life ; the pith of the great philosophers like Hobbes and Locke and Hume and Spencer ; fascinating chapters of science from writers like Huxley and Darwin and Proctor ; famous letters from famous writers of letters ; oratorical masterpieces from Demosthenes and Cicero to John Bright and Gladstone ; choice pages from the intimate thoughts of diarists like Amiel and Samuel Pepys ; epigrams and maxims from men like La Rochefoucauld and Dean Swift ; philosophical reflections from writers like Rousseau and Pascal ; religious writings like those of Cardinal Newman, Thomas Kempis, and Dean Farrar ; biting sarcasms from a Heine or an Ibsen ; pathos and humour from writers like Charles Lamb, Bret Harte, or Oliver Wendell Holmes ; tables from La Fontaine ; autobiographies like Benjamin Franklin's ; in fine, the whole gamut of literary production from grave to gay, from the deepest questions that concern the human soul to the lightest jests of a Horace, a Sterne, a Rabelais, or a Max O'Rell.

"What a Boon these Volumes would Prove to Lonely Up-Country Stations."—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE BARGAIN, IN BRIEF.

THE Library of Famous Literature is the greatest bargain in respect of the price that has ever been offered to the people of India. Those who are contemplating purchasing it should remember :

(1) *The Library is offered at Half the Regular Price.*

By manufacturing the twenty volumes in lots of 5,000 (100,000 volumes) at a time, *The Standard* has been able to reduce the cost of production ; and by offering the work to the public direct, without the assistance of the book-seller, a further large saving has been effected, sufficient to warrant the issue of the Library at a price equivalent to half the price at which it would be offered if manufactured in the ordinary way.

(2) *The Entire Twenty Volumes for a Preliminry Payment of Rs. 10.*

The advantage of acquiring a twenty-volume work by a system of instalments involving a first payment of Rs. 10, and monthly payments of Rs. 10, will, it is believed, quickly commend itself to the people of India. The monthly payments are so small that no one will find it a hardship to meet them. By this convenient method of payment the Library has been brought within the reach of all who love wholesome literature, but who might not care to pay for the work in cash.

(3) *Free Delivery as far as Calcutta or Bombay.*

This concession has been granted only in view of a quick sale of the entire edition for India within a short time.

(4) *Prompt Possession.*

The entire twenty volumes will all be despatched on the preliminary payment of Rs. 10, and before another payment is due. The volumes will be kept in stock in Calcutta and Bombay subject to shipment to any address in the order in which subscriptions are received.

When the edition is exhausted, the offer will be withdrawn.

The bargain is, therefore, a bargain only for those who act promptly.

The Library is offered at ONE-HALF The Regular Publisher's PRICE, and will be delivered for a Preliminary Payment of **Rs. 10.**

"Will enable Europeans to keep in touch with European Culture."—*The Englishman.*

IN ENGLAND.

More than 12,000 copies of the "Library of Famous Literature" have been sold in England, and the demand for the work is still great. No other Literary work ever offered to the British public—the "Encyclopædia Britannica" not excepted—has ever received such a welcome from all classes of people in an equal period of time. The Library of Famous Literature is sold on the most convenient terms of payment in the history of book-selling, and is offered at a price equal to half the price at which it would be sold if manufactured and sold in the ordinary way ; in view of this, there is no reason why it should not be found in every home and in every Library. Beautifully printed, sumptuously bound, exquisitely illustrated, as a specimen of book manufacturing it leaves nothing to be desired. The work is a superior production both from the Literary point of view as well as from the manufacturing point of view, and price at which it is sold, and the terms of payment upon which it may be acquired, are without precedent.

IN INDIA.

The fact that in the seventeen days between November 12th and November 29th more than 500 copies of the Library were sold in Calcutta and Bombay, affords indisputable proof that the people of India have quickly recognized its value, its usefulness, and above all its peculiar desirability as a household acquisition in a land where books are necessarily few and reading is only of a most perfunctory sort. If more than 500 people bought this work in 17 days, many more will buy it within the next few weeks. There will come a day when the limited number of copies for India, which the "Standard" is able supply at the London price, will be exhausted. Those who have purchased the work early will have the enjoyment and the pleasure of reading it all their lives. Those who have delayed untill after the offer has been withdrawn will be disappointed. They will be unable to procure the work. The offer will be withdrawn, and will not be renewed.

CASH PAYMENT.—ORDER FORM.
(These special prices apply only to the present offer, and will be withdrawn, in a short time, when the Edition is exhausted.)

THE MANAGER, **The Standard**, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

(*All Cheques in respect of orders should be made payable to* A. T. BROWN.) [*Date*].....1900

I enclose **Rs. 134** (London price 8½ guineas), in full payment for *The Library of Famous Literature* (together with the Gallery of Ten "Famous Literary Paintings"), bound in *Cloth.*
*I enclose **Rs. 166** (London price 10½ guineas), in full payment for *The Library of Famous Literature* (together with the Gallery of Ten "Famous Literary Paintings"), bound in *Half Persian Calf.**
*I enclose **Rs. 197** (London price 12½ guineas), in full payment for *The Library of Famous Literature* (together with the Gallery of Ten "Famous Literary Paintings"), bound in *Three-quarter Red Levant.**
I enclose **Rs. 260** (London price 16½ guineas), in full payment for *The Library of Famous Literature* (together with the Gallery of Ten "Famous Literary Paintings"), bound in *Full Morocco.*
(Strike out three of these lines.)

Signed.....
15 B. G. *Address*.....
Please address the package to.....

The Library will be delivered free of charge as far as Calcutta or Bombay, but the Limited Edition for India is sold at so low a price that the cost of carriage beyond these points must be paid by the subscriber.

***NOTE ON BINDINGS.**—The Library is bound in Cloth only in conformity to the usual custom. The **Half Persian Calf** is a very attractive and durable binding. But we particularly recommend the **Three-Quarter Red Levant Morocco** as the handsomest and most artistic form of the work, and on account of its relative cheapness. It is an ornament to any library or drawing-room. For presentation purposes, or for those who desire the finest bindings obtainable, the sumptuous **Full Morocco** will be found to meet every requirement.

100-PAGE PROSPECTUS POST FREE.

To give the intending subscriber the fullest possible opportunity to judge the merit of the work, and as a slight hint of "the infinite riches in a little room" to be had in the Library, an unusually handsome Prospectus has been prepared. Its pages are of the same size as the pages of the Library. They are set in the same type and printed on the same kind of paper.

APPLICATION FOR PROSPECTUS TO BE CUT OUT AND POSTED.

(*The name of the Paper in which this is published must in every case be given.*)

.....1900.

THE MANAGER, *THE STANDARD*,
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Having read in your Special Temporary Offer for India of "The Library of Famous Literature" at the London Price, I wish to examine the Illustrated Prospectus, with a view to becoming a suboriber before the edition for India has been exhausted. Kindly send Prospectus and Order Form to the following address :

Name.....
Occupation and Address.....
.....

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.—ORDER FORM.
(These special prices apply only to the present offer, and will be withdrawn, in a short time, when the Edition is exhausted.)

THE MANAGER, **The Standard**, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

(*All Cheques in respect of orders should be made payable to* A. T. BROWN.) [*Date*].....1900

I enclose herewith **Rs. 10**, for which please send me the complete set of 20 volumes of ***The Library of Famous Literature*** (together with the Gallery of Ten "Famous Literary Paintings"), bound in—
Cloth. Half Persian Calf. Three Quarter Red Levant. Full Morocco. (Strike out three of these.)

I agree to complete my purchase of the work by
14 further payments of **Rs. 10** per month (for **Cloth**).
***18** further payments of **Rs. 10** per month (for **Half Persian Calf**).*
***21** further payments of **Rs. 10** per month (for **Three Quarter Red Levant**).*
28 further payments of **Rs. 10** per month (for **Full Morocco**).

My next payment shall be due upon the dispatch of the 20 volumes ; and my succeeding payments on the corresponding day of each month thereafter. Until such payments are complete, I engage that the volumes, not being my property, shall not be disposed of by sale or otherwise. I further agree that if owing to unforeseen circumstances, of which you shall be the judge, the volumes cannot be delivered, the return of the deposit of Rs. 10 to me shall cancel this agreement.

Signed.....
15 B.G. *Address*.....
Please address the package to.....

The Library will be delivered free of charge as far as Calcutta or Bombay, but the Limited Edition for India is sold at so low a price that the cost of carriage beyond these points must be paid by the subscriber.

THE IDEAL SET OF BOOKS FOR "THE LONG, LONG INDIAN DAY."—*Editor "The Asian."*

Bombay Orders should be Forwarded to 57, Esplanade Road, where the Volumes may be Examined in the various Bindings.

THE CIRCULATION OF CURRENCY NOTES.

BANK OF BOMBAY'S VIEWS.

MR. J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, on the above subject :—

Bombay, Dec. 6.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated Simla, 26th October last, asking to be favoured with any suggestions which the Directors of this Bank may have to make on the question of popularizing the use of Currency Notes.

In reply, I have to state that the Directors are fully conscious of the difficulties in the way of promoting an extension of the note issue. The experience of other countries seems to them to point to the probability that a greater measure of success would be attained if the issue was managed by a Bank or Banks, because these have means of pressing notes into circulation which a State Department does not possess. The strong prejudice which exists amongst the general public in favour of coin and against notes is an additional difficulty to a rapid development of the note issue.

With regard to the measures detailed in the letter under reply which have been suggested to the Government of India for promoting a larger use of notes, the Directors observe that it is apparently intended that encouragement should be given to the employment of notes of all denominations alike. The Directors believe that the best means of obtaining a permanent and satisfactory extension will be by inducing more people to use the notes of smallest value in all transactions where notes can be made to serve the purpose of coin. If a more general use of such notes can be encouraged amongst the people a larger employment of notes of other denominations will follow naturally.

The first measure suggested is "that the notes of all Circles should be made legal tender throughout India, instead of the notes of each Circle being legal tender only within the limits of the Circle, as at present." The directors are of opinion that the quality of legal tender attached to notes would not of itself popularize their use or promote their circulation. The experience of this Presidency supports this view. Notes of the Bombay Circle are legal tender everywhere, and yet in the Mofussil districts silver coin is practically the only medium of circulation in use. Notes are not held as cash and do not pass from hand to hand in those ordinary transactions of daily life where they could be utilized. The Directors consider that notes should be exchangeable at will into silver rupees before they are made legal tender, and they attach great weight to the objection raised to the proposed measure that creditors might object to be compelled to receive notes as legal tender for which they have not the right to demand cash at some centre not far distant. Exchangeability on demand is primarily essential to foster the note circulation. With notes of all values it would be wholly impossible to undertake exchangeability at all the Treasuries in India, but convertibility might be confined to notes of the values of five rupees and ten rupees with the object of inducing a larger number of people to use them. The responsibility of meeting the demands for encashment could scarcely be very serious. The knowledge that coin could be obtained for notes on demand is far more likely to lead to an increase in the use of the latter as money in the country Districts than merely making them legal tender. For these reasons the Directors think that any change that may be introduced into the existing system should be in the direction of making only Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 notes legal tender throughout India, and also redeemable on demand at any Treasury.

The second and third measures proposed are :—

(*b*) that Government should undertake to cash the notes of any Circle at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay ;

(c) that Government should experimentally undertake to cash the notes of one principal Circle (say Calcutta) at all the Treasuries in the province forming the Circle (say Bengal).

The chief effect of either of these measures would be to extend the use of notes as a means of remitting money from one centre to another. The notes remitted would not perform their legitimate function by remaining in circulation as money, but would be presented at once for encashment like postal money-orders or Government supply bills. The Directors entertain serious doubts as to whether an extended use of notes for merely remittance purposes would lead to a permanent addition to the total circulation. Any increase that might take place would be small, and would be obtained at considerable cost, as the movement of large sums of coin would be entailed. The Directors do not favour any expenditure for the purpose of extending the employment of notes merely as instruments for remittance. They do not think it is the duty of Government to bear the cost of remittances of coin for purely trade requirements. It would be unobjectionable to incur expenditure to encourage and develop the use of notes as a circulating medium amongst a larger number of people than have hitherto made use of them as money. This can be satisfactorily effected only through notes of the smallest value and by reaching classes which have not hitherto made use of them. The directors are, therefore, of opinion that either or both of the measures under consideration might be adopted, if modified to embrace only Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 notes. Even if such notes were used for remittance purposes, the responsibility of meeting demands for encashment would be infinitesimal as compared with the responsibility which would rest upon Government if the proposed measures were adopted in their entirety. The danger of losing such notes by theft, &c., during transit and the difficulties in the way of recovering their value if lost or destroyed, would be a deterrent to their employment in large quantities by individuals. The time occupied in obtaining the notes, in packing them for transmission, and in counting and examining them before encashment, would also tend to prevent their use for large business transactions. It must be remembered, however, that so far as the notes were used for remittances, they would take the place of postal money-orders for small sums, and would lead to a loss to a certain extent in Post-office revenue.

The measures under consideration contemplate only the provision of greater facilities for the encashment of notes. The Directors think that this provision should be supplemented by also issuing notes at Treasuries in exchange for coin. By confining the measures to the encashment of notes, the remittances of coin at many Treasuries would be inward only and for the full amount of the notes presented, whereas if notes were also issued for cash, only the balance between the receipts and disbursements of coin would require to be adjusted by remittances.

The Directors have further to remark that proposal (*b*) would provide for remittances from the Mofussil to one or all of the Presidency towns, or between the three latter, but would not provide for remittances from the Presidency towns to the Mofussil, and also that proposal (c) would enable the Public to obtain money in the Mofussil in exchange for notes of the Province concerned, but would not enable them to obtain notes in the Mofussil for encashment at the principal office of the Circle.

The last proposal "(*d*) that Government should make some moderate addition to the number of places at which cash can be demanded for notes," seems reasonable. With the rapid means of communication and conveyance now available between most of the important towns in each province, it should be possible to extend the number of places at which notes of each Circle can be made convertible within their Circle. In this case also the proposal should be extended to include the issue of notes in exchange for coin at all places where cash can be obtained for notes.—I have, &c.,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, NOVEMBER 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr T E Curry, B	Major W R Hilliard
Mr C H De Mejlc, B	Capt T M Kirkwood
Mr J Clark, B	Capt C J Melliss
Mr A Williams, B	Capt S H B Hobbs
Mr E Hewetson, M	Capt F G H Davies
Mr T D Fry, Bo Cov	Capt F H Johnstone
Mr T M Cotgrave, Bo	Lieut E W M Purvis
Col J W Thurburn	Lieut S Bazett
Lieut-Col J P Greany	Second Lieut H Lewis
Major W M Ellis	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr J M Vacha, B, 6 mos, MC	Capt C Rattray, to Jan 21, 1901
Mr A J Lowman, B, 0 mos extraordinary leave	Capt A M Anderson 14 days
Mr F L Crawford B, 3day's extraordinary leave	Lieut H A Scott, 3 days
Mr C H Jopp, Bo Cov, 3 mos MC	Lieut W Scott, 3 mos
Col R F Cloathier, to March 15, 1901	Lieut H G L Corbett, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col R C S Macauland, B	Lieut-Col J C Marsden, I M S, M
Capt P S Harvey B	Mr E Lawrence, Bo Cov
Sir E S Symes KCIE, B Cov	Mr T J B Thatcher, Bo
Mr F W Johnston, B Cov	Mr R Giles, C I E, Bo
Mr A B Larkins, B	Lieut-Col T H Plumer
Mr F Bagley, B	Major G F Willes
Mr F L Crawford, B	Capt A L Phillips
Mr J E Barrett, B	Capt C K Anderson
Mr J Copeland, B,	Capt G M C Smith
Mr B H Burton, B,	Capt R P Wilson
	Lieut G H S La Touche

MR. KRUGER AT MARSEILLES.

SPEECH BY THE EX-PRESIDENT.

ANGLO INDIANS IN DANGER.

MR. KRUGER landed at Marseilles shortly before eleven on the morning of Nov. 22. It was not his intention to quit the Gelderland until noon, although the cruiser was berthed in the harbour before ten o'clock.

The Gelderland was sighted at a quarter to seven, nine miles from Marseilles, and pilots went out early to meet the vessel. At 9-30, the ship had reached the harbour. Mr. Kruger received the Boer delegates on board.

At 10 a.m. M. Van Hamer, the interpreter to Mr. Kruger, had gone on shore, and notified the President of the Committee for the Independence of the Boers, that Mr. Kruger would not be able to land until about twelve o'clock, as the officers and crew of the Gelderland desired to take a ceremonious farewell of him. M. Chaurel, the gentleman to whom these excuses were addressed, manifested considerable impatience and chagrin, and begged M. Van Hamer to urge Mr. Kruger to modify this arrangement.

M. Chaurel told M. Van Hamer to inform Mr. Kruger that "superior interests are at stake, and the President will be good enough to sacrifice the courtesies of the officers and crew of the Gelderland for those of the population of Marseilles. After the disappointment of the previous day the people can never accept as serious the motive assigned for thus delaying the landing of the President, whom they await with impatience."

"FIGHTING A BARBAROUS NATION."

On landing, Mr. Kruger made a speech, in which he thanked the French Government for its sympathy with the Transvaal Government and the cordiality of his reception. This remark was, says the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent, received with ironical laughter. He went on to remark that since Dr. Jameson endeavoured to conquer the country without making a fight, a terrible war had been thrust upon them, notwithstanding his reiterated claim for arbitration, which had been refused by England. The war was a barbarous one, and the Boers had been fighting a barbarous nation.

Mr. Kruger left the Hotel Noailles at nine next morning, in a closed landau, and drove to the station to catch the 9·20 train. A considerable crowd had collected along the route, and cheered him as he drove past. Mr. Kruger was accompanied by Dr. Leyds, MM. Pierson, Wessels, Fischer, Van Hamel, Rambaud, and Paulist, and Dr. Heyman, these following in a string of carriages. Mdme. Bloff and her children, for whom a special saloon had been reserved, were already at the station when Mr. Kruger arrived there. Before the departure of the train the ex-President of the Transvaal came to the door of the carriage, and delivered the following speech :—

"Citizens of Marseilles and Frenchmen,—I thank the people of Marseilles for the hearty welcome they extended to me on my arrival. I expect to encounter equally enthusiastic sympathies in all the towns that I pass through. I hope that they will be followed by acts which will continue to sustain us, and will result in serving our cause."

Acclamations from the people gathered round hailed this declaration.

The ex-President saluted in response.

After bidding farewell to M. Thourel, and all the members of the Boer Independence Committee, Mr. Kruger took his seat, and the train steamed out of the station.

UNPLEASANT INCIDENTS.

THE BRITISH CONSUL INTERVIEWED.

All the correspondents refer, though in varying terms as to its significance and proportion, to an anti-British incident at the Hotel du Louvre during Mr. Kruger's procession through the streets of Marseilles.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" was the most disturbed by it. He says he was walking in the midst of the French journalists, and it was they who started the business. As they neared the hotel some of them said, "Now, here's the English hotel ; let us look out to see what they will do." There were some sixty or eighty persons standing on the balcony, among them a party of English P. and O. passengers from the Rome. Nearly all raised their hats, and one or two visitors, who, the correspondent thinks were Dutchmen, waved handkerchiefs. "Many of the men, however, remained covered. Seeing this the delegates in the procession shouted "Hats off !" Of course no one on the balcony could distinguish the words amid the general shouting, and hats were not removed by those who had not already uncovered. Thereupon the "Libre Parole" journalists became purple in the face, and howled various remarks to the people on the balcony. "Mort a l'etranger" was the most loudly heard, but the name "Anglais" was not pronounced. Some utterly misguided person, an Englishman, threw some British pennies among the crowd. The mob needed little provocation. That we soon saw. Ominous-looking men made one rush for the hotel gates. With marvellous presence of mind, the porter shut it in the nick of time." On seeing the commencement of the scene the correspondent left the procession, and made his way by a back street to the hotel.

The mob remained outside, howling and battering the door, which, fortunately, is powerfully built. The people inside were, the correspondent declares, in a state of siege. The place was guarded by a ridiculously inadequate police force. All the servants of the hotel watched the two doors, both of which were barred and bolted. The sounds of execrations and of smashed windows were heard outside."

The story was put about that the P. and O. passengers had organised a demonstration against Mr. Kruger, and that the people on the balcony of the hotel began by missing when his carriage passed, and that they threw not pennies but card counters and other objects into the street. Lastly, it was insinuated that the P. and O. passengers were not what they were described to be, but Englishmen who purposely travelled down to Mesailles to make a counter-demonstration.

WERE THE COPPERS THROWN BY AN ENGLISHMAN ?

Reuter's correspondent made inquiries during the afternoon, and was convinced that no deliberate affront was intended, and that it is extremely doubtful if the coppers were thrown by the British visitors. No one seems to know whence the shower of coppers came.

Among the group on the balcony, says Reuter, was the niece of an American newspaper correspondent, who is here for the purpose of reporting the demonstrations in honour of Mr. Kruger's arrival. This lady had booked her berth on the Rome for India, and witnessed the whole incident. She stoutly denies that the coppers were thrown by any member of the English group, and is under the impression that they came from a window above the balcony on which they were standing. The actual culprit, in any case, has not yet been discovered, but it is thought by no means improbable that the presence of the Englishmen may have suggested to some unscrupulous Anglophobe the diabolical idea of arousing public feeling against England by making use of the opportunity in this way. The correspondent learnt that the chief of detective police, who had been staying in the hotel since the early morning and was there during the attack, believes the latter to have been engineered by paid agitators belonging to the band of the "Emperor of the Camelots." These were posted along the route ready to take advantage of any incident that might occur, and the culpably foolish action of the Englishman who threw the pennies afforded them the desired opportunity.

The "Times" correspondent learnt that the supposed coins thrown from the Hotel du Louvre were copper discs bearing an advertisement. This shows how little importance should be attached to this foolish freak of persons whose nationality is not yet ascertained, but we may expect the affair to be magnified in some of the Paris papers.

The "Standard's correspondent explains that "the throwing o the coppers. whilst acceptable to the poor at "Mardi-Gres" and otherfestival times. constitutes an insult upon other occasions."

THE INTERVENTION OF THE BRITISH CONSUL.

In the circumstances the proprietor of the hotel and the P. and O. agent thought it advisable to ask the British Consul to protect the passengers of the P. and O. stermer Rome bound for India, and delayed by the weather. The Consul called on the Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhone, and after discussing the matter and making arrangements for the protection of passengers in the hotel, wrote the following letter to the manager of the hotel and the agent of the company :

"Dear Sir,—I have just seen the Prefect, who informs me that police will be sent to the hotel at eight o'clock this evening to see that passengers for the P. and O. steamship Rome leave the hotel for the steamer unmolested. Police will also be sent to the steamer to protect passengers there. It appears that the crowd mistook the throwing of pennies from the balcony for an insult, as in Marseilles and elsewhere in France throwing pennies on the stage is a common method of showing disapproval of actors. Kindly bring this fact to the knowledge of the passengers. I ask this of you because my sole desire is to avoid unpleasant incidents, which, owing to the excitability of Southern crowds, may cause serious trouble.—(Signed) M. C. Gurney, H.B.M. Consul."

STATEMENT BY THE BRITISH CONSUL.

A Laffan's telegram from Marseilles reports that an interview with the Britisa Consul is published, in which he denies absolutely that the English hissed Mr. Kruger. He confessed that coppers were thrown which, he said, is the habit in England at festivals and christenings. The British Consulate is still guarded.

FRENCH VERSIONS OF THE AFFAIR.

The "Matin" claims to have heard from one Englishman that he wanted to create a disturbance in revenge for the disorders in Jersey. The paper also says that for the past few days the British Consul at Marseilles has been spreading abroad an insulting pamphlet about Mr. Kruger, and that the man who first offended the crowd at the Hotel du Louvre was an English clergyman. The "Gaulois," on the other hand, states that the clergyman raised his hat to Mr. Kruger. The "Journal," which claims to have carefully investigated the matter, says the charge against the Englishmen is incorrect. The crowd called upon them to salute Mr. Kruger, and one of them, misunderstanding what was said, thought the crowd wanted money, whereupon he threw the handful of copper coins among the mob. This roused the temper of the people, who made a rush for the hotel ; but the waiters kept them outside, and matters having been explained to the Englishmen they left the balcony and a French flag was waved from it. The "Libre Parole" says, however, that reprisals will be taken against any Englishman found in the streets of Marseilles.

DISTURBANCE OUTSIDE THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

About six o'clock in the evening a band of demonstrators, headed by a tricolour flag, gathered in front of the British Consulate, and sang "Conspuez les Anglais" to the famous Lampions air, but they were at once dispersed by the police without further incident. The demonstrators reformed again, however, at seven o'clock, and tried to get to the Prefecture, but were prevented by the police.

The "Mail's" correspondent says the body of demonstrators numbered nearly 250, and adds : They were, however, driven off by the mounted and foot police, and turned back in the direction whence they had come. It was fortunate that special measures had been taken for the protection of the Consulate.

A Dalziel message says that at about six o'clock in the evening four of the Englishmen left the hotel and were at once hooted. They jumped into a passing tram-car, but were followed by a number of youths, who stoned the car and smashed some of the windows, and were about to attempt to take it by storm when the police intervened and dispersed them.

EQUIRED TO HOIST THE FRENCH FLAG.

The *Times* correspondent says there was another incident about one o'clock. It took place in front of the office of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The manager, Mr. Erskine, was required to hoist the French flag. In order to avoid complications he immediately complied. Two foreigners in the street were taken to be Englishmen by the crowd and were loudly hooted and compelled to take refuge in the company's office.

No arrests were made in connexion with any of the incidents.

COMMENTS FROM FRENCH PRESS.

All the Paris newspapers dwell on the respectful and sympathetic welcome given by the inhabitants of Marseilles to Mr. Kruger, and thank them for the tact which they have displayed in the circumstances.

"NOTHING SHOULD BE DONE, NOTHING SHOULD BE SAID."

The Eclair states that the Boer Independence Committee has had posted up all over Paris a placard urging the Parisians to give Mr. Kruger the most cordial and the same fine dignified welcome. "Paris," says the placard, "will warm with her flame the aged man smitten by so many sorrows, who still remains erect in the defence of his country, but she will also understand that nothing should be done, nothing should be said, which may embarrass the holy work which the great pilgrim of right has come to accomplish. Let us shout, then—let us all shout—with a single voice : 'Long live Kruger,' 'Long live the Boers,' 'Long live the South African Republic.'"

ONLY ONE RESULT—MORE VICTIMS.

The *Siecle* says : "If there are still combatants in the Transvaal it is because all the Boers have not imitated the example of Mr. Kruger, who has preferred to seek safety on what he calls free soil. It rested with him alone to make the Transvaal free soil by demanding that all the Uitlanders should be free man. Mr. Kruger said that he had never ceased to demand arbitration, but for him arbitration has never been anything but a means to obtain the consecration of his violations of the two conventions of 1881 and 1884. Mr. Kruger said that the war now being waged against the Boers was a barbarous war, but all wars are barbarous, even when they are waged by civilised nations. Gentlemen in particular has assumes this character. At present the campaign is being carried on by bands of Boers and mercenaries, who are forcing those Boers who have returned to their farms to rejoin them on pain of death. The British, on their part, threaten to shoot those Boers who, after having taken their oath of neutrality, take up arms again, and they are burning farms which give shelter to combatants. The people to be pitied are the unfortunate creatures who, caught between the armed bands and the British risk their fortune and their life. All these demonstrations which might cause the illusion that Boers were winning, serve only prolong the war. They will only have one result—that of making other useless victims. The Boer Independence Committee can be under no delusion as to the attitude of the European Governments. As for the men who, like MM. Paulias, Millevoye and others, hypocritically hope for some serious incident, they know what they are doing. The coincidence of the campaign in favour of a Napoleon with the arrival of Mr. Kruger in France is not spontaneous."

SPEECHES SOMEWHAT OUT OF PROPORTION.

The "Figaro" says : "The arrival of ex-President Kruger appears to have passed off satisfactorily. It may perhaps be thought that the speeches welcoming the honourable but vanquished President were somewhat out of proportion to the assistance which was afforded him while the fortune of war was still in suspense. Some Frenchmen have given proof of courage in laying down lives, but to listen to those who remain one would be tempted to think that they had paid for everything out of their pocket, which is not quite the case."

TO LURE WITH VAIN WORDS.

The "Radical" says : "France can do nothing for the Boers. We think it better, Mr. Kruger, not to join those who wish to lure you with vain words. We admire you and we pity you. Receive our respectful and sorrowful greeting."

The "Depeche de Paris" says that Mr. Kruger will not allow himself to be duped by the attitude and exaggerated speeches of the Nationalists who seek to show that they monopolise patriotism.

The "Rappel" says it is pleased to see that no cry which could be regretted was raised yesterday at Marseilles. It wishes Mr. Kruger a more successful journey in Europe than M. Thiers had in 1870, but says it cannot venture to hope that his efforts will be successful.

The "Petite Republique" says : "Marseilles yesterday gave Mr. Kruger a cordial reception without wounding the susceptibilities of another nation with whom we are bound by considerable interests."

The Nationalist journals express satisfaction at the success of yesterday's demonstration, and hope that Europe will not remain indifferent to the mission of the aged President.

The "Autorite" heads its report : "Long Live the Boers and down with the English."

FROM MR. KRUGER TO M. LOUBET.

Mr. Kruger has addressed the following telegram to the President of the Republic :

MARSEILLES, November 22, 4 p. m.

To his Excellency M. Emile Loubet, President of the Republic, Paris.

M. le President,—On landing on the hospitable soil of France my first act is to salute the worthy chief of the French Republic, and to address to you the expression of my gratitude for the marks of interest which your Government and your country have been so good as to give me.—S. J. P. KRUGER.

The "Journal des Debats" published a semi-official note yesterday evening announcing that the British Government not having notified the Powers of the declaration of the annexation of the Transvaal, Mr. Kruger will be received as a foreign sovereign travelling incognito. President Loubet will receive him at the Elysee, should Mr. Kruger express the desire to see the French President, and in that case M. Loubet will return Mr. Kruger's visit on the same day in conformity with the Protocol.

The "Eclair" to-day publishes a telegram from Marseilles, dated 10,30 yesterday evening, stating that the Prefect of the Bouches du Raone in the course of the evening called on Mr. Kruger and conveyed to him the compliments of the President of the Republic and M. Loubet's thanks for the telegram which Mr. Kruger sent to him on setting foot on French soil.

A VIOLENT SCENE WITH DR. LEYDS.

The "Figaro" asserts that a violent scene occurred yesterday at the daily council of Dr. Leyds and the Boer delegates. Dr. Muller, ex-Consul for the Orange Free State at The Hague, was violently taken to task by Dr. Leyds and the Boer delegates, and accused of having given false information to the Press.

Mr. Fischer and Mr. Wessels are stated to have accused Mr. Bloff and Dr. Leyds of deceiving them.

The *Matin* correspondent at Marseilles reports that the sympathisers with Mr. Kruger were very indignant. M. Thourel declared : "We believe there is some juggery afoot to cause Mr. Kruger to arrive here at night, and thus prevent him receiving the ovation which has been prepared for him." A French Count, states the correspondent, actually sent an offensive letter to Dr. Leyds yesterday afternoon, and it may provoke a challenge to a duel. The Count accuses Dr. Leyds of wilfully deceiving his friends in the matter of the disembarkation.

The Boer Independence Committee were reduced almost to panic by the failure of the "Gelderland" to arrive on the appointed day. They issued an appeal to the public at Marseilles to save up enthusiasm for to-day. The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says : The members of the committee only determined upon the wording of this message to Marseilles after much anxious cogitation. Dr. Leyds thought the terms of the appeal "infra dig," whereupon the members of the committee retorted that he had let them in for it, and ought not to have allowed the preparations to be made for a fixed date under the circumstances. The chances were that Marseilles, having been called into the streets yesterday on false pretences, would stay at home to-day, and make everybody concerned look ridiculous. Dr. Leyds rejoined that it was not his business, or words to that effect. The committee replied that they were all working for him and Mr. Kruger, and that if he were not satisfied they would throw up the job ; and Dr. Leyds left the meeting in a huff.

NOT STIRRED EVEN BY A MELODRAMA.

The correspondent of the "Telegraph" went in the evening to see the new five-act drama "The Free Burghers," but seems to have been disappointed either of dramatic or political enthusiasm. The house could hold 2,500 people easily. It contained about 250. During a preliminary lecture by the playwright, giving a brief summary of the entire history of South Africa on remarkably fanciful lines, the audience slumbered gently. A Marseillais street boy told the orator that he had been heard long enough. This opinion was not inspired by political prejudices, but by eagerness to see the drama. The latter described the heroic adventures of one Pieter Retief, who was persecuted by the villain, Captain Macgregor, various Kaffirs, such as Black Moon and Red Sand intervening ; and of a M. de Villiers who was evidently suggested by Villebois-Mareuil. At the close of the performance ten out of the 200 people present shouted "Vivent les Boers ! Vive Kruger !"

MR. KRUGER'S TREASURER.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Mail" asserts that the Kruger party have shipped 125,000,000 francs worth of gold to Europe. It is safe to assume that part of this is being used in subsidising certain European papers, while the rest will remain permanently in the custody of Messrs. Kruger and Bloff.

PARIS PRESS COMMENTS.

PLAIN WORDS TO THE BOERS.

The "Eclair" publishes a telegram from Marseilles stating that the Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone in the course of the evening called on Mr. Kruger and conveyed to him the compliments of the President of the Rupublic and M. Loubet's thanks for the telegram which Mr. Kruger sent to him on setting foot on French soil. The Boer Independence Committee has had posted up all over Paris a placard urging the Parisians to give Mr. Kruger the most cordial and at the same time dignified welcome.

All the newspapers this morning dwell on the respectful and sympathetic welcome given by the inhabitants of Marseilles to Mr. Kruger, and thank them for the tact which they have displayed in the circumstances.

The "Figaro" says : "It may, perhaps, be thought that the speeches welcoming the honourable but vanquished President were somewhat out of proportion to the assistance which was afforded him while the fortune of war was still in suspense. Some Frenchmen have given proof of courage in laying down their lives, but to listen to those who remain one would be tempted to think that they had paid, for everything out of their pocket, which is not quite the case."

The "Siecle" remarks that M. Pauliat who welcomed Mr. Kruger to French soil, was formerly sentenced to two years' imprisonment for desertion.

KRUGER ON BRITISH AND BOER LOSSES.

BRUSSELS, November 22, Evening.

Mr. Kruger told the special correspondent of the "Petit Bleu" at Marseilles to-day that the British losses during the war amount to 100,000 men; and the Boer losses to 17,000 all told.—"Central News."

A MESSAGE TO THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

The Kruger reception at Marseilles is the dominant feature in to-day's papers, which devote columns of cabled matter to it. A special message from Mr. Kruger to the American people appears in the "New York Journal," given through its correspondent, Mr. Michael Davitt. The ex-President claims the sympathy and hopes for the practical support of Americans for their sister Republics, who are fighting an unequal battle for their freedom against a cruel and barbarous Power, who aimed at their destruction. Side by side with Mr. Kruger's denunciations are appearing in the papers highly coloured accounts of alleged British atrocities in South Africa. Weyler's severe military regime in Cuba, which led to wide disaffection, being denuded of population, is described as less terrible than that now being carried out under Lord Kitchener.

THE PURCHASE OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE following is the text of the letter which Lord Monkswell, as briefly wired to us, addressed to the "Times" on the 16th ultimo :—

"After the decision of the Courts one is bound to assume that the terms of purchase by the Indian Government of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which has reduced the value of the stock from 175 to 151, are in accordance with the law. But I would point out that if this precedent is followed the result will be very serious. The terms were unexpectedly unfavourable, being in contravension of the precedent set in other cases where the terminable annuity given was the full equivalent of the average value of the stock for the three years previous to the purchase. In the case of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, however, the price given was an annuity which, if perpetual, would have been the equivalent of such average value of the stock, taking as the basis of calculation the average value of Indian annuities during the two years previous to the purchase. But as the annuity terminates in 50 years, its value is less than that of a perpetual annuity by about is. 4d. in the £—say, 7 per cent. The exceptional fall of Indian credit during the last two years has increased the loss to the shareholders by another 5 per cent. so that, as stated above, though the average price of the stock was calculated at 175, the value of the annuity given in exchange is 154—a loss of 21, in 175, or 12 per cent.

If, then, this precedent is followed, assuming India credit to remain stationary for the two years previous to the purchase of an Indian railway, the annuity given will be 7 per cent, less than the three years' average price, and I defy any one on the Stock Exchange or anywhere else to work out the value of Indian railway stock purchasable on such conditions.

Take the case of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, purchasable in 1905. The stock now stands at about 105. Consequently, under the Great Indian Peninsula precedent, it will be bought by an annuity which will be worth £21 less than the three years' average price, taking that price to be 195. But, of course, no one could be advised to give 195 for stock which in five years time will be bought for 151. Therefore, even assuming the stock to keep up its price of 195 (which it certainly would not do) it is not, on the Great Indian Peninsula conditions, worth 195. And whatever the average price works out at, the selling price to the Indian Government will be 7 per cent. lower. There is no bed-rock on which a purchaser can find a firm footing. He cannot tell that the average price may not go down to next to nothing under this slippery sliding scale, and, as far as I can see, he would not be safe in offering for the stock much more than the market value of the dividends likely to be earned during the next five years—say, about £40.

Ingenious persons might succeed in getting a fancy price quoted by having recourse to fictitious bargains ; but if the Indian Government persevere in applying the Great Indian Peninsula precedent, there will as regards "bona fide" dealings, be no market at all. Absolute chaos will reign. Surely such a state of things cannot be allowed to exist.

DEATH OF MR. HESKETH-BIGGS.

IT is our painful duty to record the death, at his residence in Nungambaukam, of Mr. Thomas Hesketh-Biggs, Accountant-General, Madras, from an attack of cholera which first manifested itself at an early hour on Thursday morning. During the whole of Thursday and up to next afternoon the deceased maintained a brave struggle for life ; but the attack was a most serious one, and the struggle, long as it lasted, was in vain. The deceased was a most highly respected member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, having entered the Financial Department in the 5th Class of the Enrolled List in September, 1868, so that he had completed over 32 years' service. He served in a large number of appointments and stations and first attained the rank of Accountant-General in April, 1897, when he was posted to Burma. He was tranferred to Madras in April, 1898, and had remained here till last March when he went on long leave, from which he had only lately returned. Mr. Hesketh-Biggs had the reputation of being a most capable and hard-working officer, with an exceptional insight in all the minutiæ of public account work. He epitomised his knowledge to some extent in "The Grammar of Indian Finance." He was also the author of a little book called "The Shwe Dagon Pagoda," published in 1895. Socially, he was of a somewhat retiring disposition, but once his reserve was broken through he was found to be a delightful companion, exceptionally well-informed and well-read. Great sympathy will be felt for his widow, a daughter of the Rev. Julian Robinson, a former famous editor of the "Pioneer," and sister to Mr. Kay Robinson, formerly of the "Civil and Military Gazette," and of the still better known Mr. Phil, Robinson, the talented author of "In My Indian Garden" and many other works. It is a sad and unique circumstance that the fell disease of cholera should have robbed the Madras Government of two Heads of Departments within a year, for it was only a few months ago that we had to deplore the death from the same cause of Mr. G. P. Greene, Superintendent of the Revenue Survey.—"Madras Mail."

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

REPORTED DEGRADATION OF PRINCE TUAN.

[From the mail papers of Nov. 23.]

THE text of the latest Imperial edict degrading officials and princes has been published in Shanghai. The edict names several important officials for punishment. It deprives Prince Tuan and Prince Chwang of all their ranks and offices, and orders them to be imprisoned for life. The edict also orders Prince Yi and Secondary Prince Ying to be imprisoned. Prince Lien is to be deprived of his rank, while Duke Lan and Ying Nien are to be degraded in rank. The edict adds that Kang Yi being dead, no penalty can be imposed on him. Chao Chu Chiao is to be degraded, but retained in office. Yu Hsein, until recently Governor of Shansi, is to be exiled to the farthest boundary of the Empire.

The punishment of Yu Hsein is entirely inadequate (says a Shanghai telegram). The general opinion here is that he should be beheaded. He is the Governor who had over 40 missionaries murdered in his own Yamen. No mention is made of General Tung Fu Siang, probably because of his strong military power and his prestige in the north-west districts of China.

The punishment of Prince Tuan, if it really happened, would mean that his son, who is the Heir-Apparent, could never become Emperor.

"SENTENCED TO PERPETUAL IMPRISONMENT."

Sheng, the Tao-tai of Shanghai, states that a secret edict has been received condemning Princes Tuan and Chuang to perpetual imprisonment, and Yuh-sien to banishment and penal servitude. They are to be sent by the military post roads to the furthest frontier. Chao-chu-chiao has been cashiered. This perhaps explains (says the correspondent of the "Daily News") the current report that Prince Tuan and Tung-fu-siang are fomenting rebellion in Kansu.

New York, Nov. 17.—According to the "Herald's" correspondent the Washington Administration does not think that the Chinese edict goes far enough. The Cabinet has decided to instruct Mr. Conger to insist on General Tung-Fuh-Siang being punished and on the punishment of some of the officials named being made severer.

THE PUNISHMENT OF PRINCES.

Paris, November 19.—The following telegram, dated the 17th inst., has been received here from Peking :—"M. Pichon, the French Minister, to-day paid a visit to Li Hung Chang, who communicated to him the latest Imperial edicts. These edicts state that Prince Tuan and also Prince Chwang are deprived of their titles of nobility and are provisionally placed in confinement. Later on they will be imprisoned at Mukden for life. The Tsaling Princes who have already been degraded will be placed under arrest. Prince Tsai-Lien has been forbidden to leave his palace. Duke Lan has been deprived of his salary and reduced one grade. He Censor, Yu-Guien, has been reduced two grades. The Minister of Justice has been degraded, but preserves his functions. Yu-Hsien has been exiled. "Another decree relative to Tung-Fuh-Siang declares that it is impossible to seize him at present, for he has troops at his disposal. His punishment will be deferred until it is possible to take him."

THE PUNISHMENT EDICT RIDICULED IN PEKING.

The Peking correspondent of the "Times," in a message of Monday's date, says that Li Hung Chang in communicating to the Foreign Ministers the Imperial edict of November 13, imposing punishments on the Princes and officials on whom the Powers demand death sentences, submits that this is the final punishment which the Court is able to inflict, and adds that he and Prince Ching are threatened by the Emperor with severe punishment if they should fail to induce the Ministers to accept this compromise.

The sentences (says the correspondent) excite ridicule. Tuan is sentenced to banishment for life and imprisonment at Mukden, where his ancestral home is situated. Duke Lan has his salary stopped, and is reduced one step in rank. Another is sentenced to retire to reflect on his sins. Chao Shu-chiao is deprived of his rank, but retains his office. Yu Husien is banished and condemned to imprisonment for life, which means a life of honoured retirement, while Tung-funsaing is omitted entirely, being protected by his presented military power.

A Reuter telegram from Peking describes the sanitary condition of Peking as being very bad, and creating serious danger of the outbreak of an epidemic.

THE CHINESE COURT.

Shanghai, November 19.—The Governor-General of Sze-cnuan has been ordered to join the Imperial Court. This causes excitement among the provincial officials, and is regarded as a further indication that the Court will move to that province.—Reuter.

Shanghai, November 18.—The Yangtse Viceroys have stopped the shipments of tribute rice to Hsian," Si-ngan-fu, being afraid that the Allies will intercept them. The German Consul has gone to Nanking. No especial importance is attached to his journey.—Reuter.

The Emperor of China, in a telegram to the German Emperor, promises the infliction of severe punishment on those who were accomplices in the murder of Baron von Ketteler, and declares that he will fix a time for his return to Peking as soon as the peace negotiations attain the desired result. A telegram from Shanghai states that the Viceroys of the Yang-tse provinces have stopped the despatch of tribute rice to Si-ngan-fu from fear that the allied forces many intercept them.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. CONGER.

New York, November 19.—The following despatch has been received here from Peking, dated the 17th inst. :—

The belief that the Note of the Powers to the Chinese Commissioners will be completed soon is strengthened by the results of the recent informal conferences of the Ministers. Mr. Conger, in an interview, said that the situation was apparently very favourable for an early beginning of negotiations for a preliminary settlement. He believed that the next meeting of the Ministers would practically settle all the points of difference regarding the demands of the Powers, who would lose no time in presenting them, with what result it was impossible to foretell. Events had placed China in a critical position. As to whether it would be possible to preserve her entire and save her trade relations with the rest of the world, that depended on what the Powers demanded in the final settlement and on the question whether China would be willing to promptly accept the conditions proposed. It was unlikely if not impossible that the Court would return to Peking before the spring. Mr. Conger did not anticipate any serious delay in the progress of the negotiations with the Chinese, as the Commissioners were in telegraphic Communication with the Court. The military operations are practically at a standstill. The German and Italian expeditions to the northward have gone through the Nankow Pass unopposed.

WASHINGTON, Monday.—It is stated that Mr. Conger has been given plenary authority in regard to any measures to secure the punishment of the instigator of the outrages. It is expected that this may expedite the negotiations.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN MANCHURIA

The Peking correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs :—The Tartar General of Sze-chuan has been nominated Governor-General of Manchuria in deference to the Russian invitation to China to resume the Civil Government of that province. Trustworthy despatches from Niu-chwang complain that, despite they assurances given by the Russians that they would not loot the Shan-hai-kwan-Niu-chwang railway, the Russians are transferring 100 tons of railway material from the Shan-hai-kwan railway across the river at Niuchwang to the Russian Manchurian railway.

St. Peterburg, November

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GUERILLA FIGHTING CONTINUED.

LORD ROBERTS'S DESPATCHES.

THE general situation is unchanged (says the Pretoria correspondent of the "Standard"). Parties of Boers continue to operate in different districts over the two Colonies, threatening outposts and lines of communication, though the latter are now so well guarded that there is little chance of attacking them. Reports from all over the country state that the Boers are losing heavily in killed and prisoners. General Lyttelton is in command at Bronkhurst Spruit, Machadodorp, and Lydenburg. The headquarters are still at Johannesburg. According to news from Standerton, the district is still disturbed and the resident Boers are rejoining the commandos.

It is reported from Petoria that several centres have been organised by the Boers in order to continue the struggle. The correspondent of the "Morning Post," in an interesting dispatch, reports that the enemy are believed to be well supplied with cash, and to be paying the burghers at the rate of 5s. a day. Bothas centre is at Roosenaal, north of Middelburg, in the bush vredt, where he is stated to have £150,000.

The cavalry regiments are being sent in various directions to assist in the final subjection of the Boers. General Broadwood has gone on a punitive expedition up the Sterkstroom Valley.

General Alderson, commanding the Mounted Infantry, and Colonel Mahon have gone to Egypt. Colonel Mahon's name will be associated with the relief of Mafeking. He was the commander of the force which marched from Kimberley and broke up the Boer investment on May 18 last. He now returns to Egypt, where he greatly distinguished himself against the Mahdists. Captain Maclean, of the Cameron Highlanders, has been appointed Military Commissioner at Harrismith in place of Lord Castletown, who is returning to England.

KLERKSDORP OCCUPIED BY BARTON AND DOUGLAS.

Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Johannesburg, November 16, 10.55 p.m.—Barton and Douglas occupied Klerksdorp to-day without opposition. The former advanced from Potchefst-room, the latter from Ventersdorp. Douglas had some desultory fighting each day with Liebenberg's commando, who endeavoured to protect their cattle, but would not make any stant. Our casualties were three men wounded. We captured eight prisoners and large number of sheep and cattle. Twenty-nine refugees accompanied Douglas from Ventersdorp to avoid being commandeered by the Boers to fight. Barton reports that he captured seven prisoners on his way to Klerksdorp, besides some horses, mules, and cattle. A party of the 2nd Coldstream Guards were attacked by Boers on the 14th near Potchefstroom, while clearing away a temporary bridge. Two men were killed, and one man and lieutenant Hebers Stepney were wounded, the latter in the hand slight. W. Knox reports from Kroonstad that a patrol from Rhenoster captured four prisoners yesterday morning. Hunter, who has relieved Kelly-Kenny in command of Bloemfontein, reports that Lieutenant Colonel White's advance party met some of the enemy near Abrahams Kraal on the 13th inst. Lieutenant Mainwaring, 29th Company Imperial Yeomanry, was wounded in the thigh and chest, severe. One man of the same company was killed and one wounded. Stephenson reports the capture of five Boers just north of Sabie, closeto Portuguese erritory. I regret to state that Major Welch, Hampshire Regiment, and two men of Royal Horse Artillery, wounded near Bothaville on 6th inst., have died. Colonel Ross is still dangerously ill, but improving. The rest of the officers and men wounded on same occasion are doing well. During the process of putting a large convoy of waggons into Vryheid on the 14th inst., the escort was attacked, but the Boers were driven of without any casualties by the good practice made by the 67th Battery. Several of the enemy were seen to fall, and their ambulance was at work for some time. A party of Boers approached Vlaglaagte on the 14th inst. and wounded slightly two men of the Scottish Rifles.

ENEMY ACTIVE IN THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

BARTON'S WELCOME AT KLERKSDORP.

The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

Johannesburg, November 18.—On the 19th a small Boer force appeared east of Thaba N'chu and attacked some of the outposts round that place. Second Lieutenant Paxton and three men of the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment were killed. One man was wounded and one taken prisoner. At Eden the Boer commandant released the prisoner in order that he might return to Thaba N'chu for ambulance. Later in the day the Springhaunek post was attacked and the garrisoned summoned to surrender. The officer commanding refused, and after firing on the post for some little time with artillery the Boers retired. Our casualties nil. The enemy have been very active in the southern part of the Orange River Colony lately, and have repeatedly destroyed the rail and telegraph lines near Ecenbury. The Scots Guards are now on their way from Pretoria to Bloemfontein. An attempt was made to blow up two culverts on the Kimberley line, near Brussels, on the night of the 15th November, but failed owing to the timely arrival of the armoured train. Barton reports that his troops received a most cordial welcome when they entered Klerksdorp on 16th. They were cheered enthusiastically by a large majority of the inhabitants, who assembled in the market-square. The town has a very large proportion of British inhabitants, the trade being chiefly in the hands of English and Scotch merchants. It is an important telegraphic centre, so that its occupation by our troops is a great disadvantage to the enemy. The two men of the Boer patrol mentioned as having been captured near Renars River Station on the 12th inst. are not, I am now informed, the sons of the Rev. Mr. Godfrey, of Pretoria, but of the Rev. Mr. Godfroi, a Hollander. Intelligence, Natal, reports that a wagon, with 13 men of the York and Lancaster Regiment, was ambushed by the Boers on the road south of Utrecht. The waggon was taken off, the men released, four being slightly wounded.

The Secretary of State for War has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

Johannesburg, November 20, 9·15 a.m.—Hunter telegraphs that he has received a communication from the commandant at Thaba N'chu reporting that a commando advanced yesterday from Dawesdorp towards Wepener, but returned in the evening. The strength of the commando is apparently about 800. The Boers have shot nine natives in the neighbourhood on suspicion of having given us information. Native reports Police-Trooper Brown, who was missing from patrol yesterday, was killed by a Boer dressed in khaki. Brown and the Boer conversed, believing each other to be friends, but the Boer was the first to discover his mistake. Wynne reports from Standerton that on the 19th an observation post from Waterval Bridge was attacked; one man 13th Hussars was wounded. He also reported that Colonel Bewick Copley has returned with his mobile column, having cleared all the country west of Standerton and Vrede road between the Vall and Klip Rivers. He brought in a large amount of confiscated sheep, cattle, and food stuffs. He also escorted in Boer families, with cattle, who claimed our protection. Casualties during operations were, Thorneycroft's one man killed, one officer wounded. General Officer Commanding Natal reports that Coke, marching from Wakkerstroom to Mells. Nek, encountered a few Boers, wounding one.

Hunter, from Bloemfontein, forwards a report from Colonel White at Aasvogel Kop, stating that on the 19th he dislodged parties of the enemy from strong position. They numbered about 200, and retired rapidly in the direction of Petrusberg. We had no casualties. Rundle reports from Harrismith that he is gradually clearing the country. Lloyd's column on his way back from Reitz captured a large amount of cattle and food stuffs. Boyes' column, which is now moving from Vrede to Harrismith clearing the country, has accounted for 22 Boers killed during his recent operations.

BRITISH OUTPOSTS ATTACKED.

HEAVY CASUALTIES—BOERS TAKE 30 PRISONERS.

Lord Roberts in a despatch to the Secretary for War, says:—

Johannesburg, November 20.—Hunter reports that he has received from the police post at Staydons Dam the following account of the recent action there. Post consisted of 100 constables. On 16th, at 3 a.m., a picquet was attacked. Sergeant Hamilton, with 10 men, made a fine defence until his ammunition gave out, when he surrendered, having lost three men killed. Two of the picquet escaped into camp. The rest were taken prisoners, but afterwards released.

The main camp was attacked at same time by Boers, who kept up a heavy fire until 11 a.m., when post was summoned to surrender by Herzog. The summons being disregarded, at noon the firing was recommenced, and lasted till 7-15, when Boers retired. We lost two men killed. Native reports six Boers killed and 10 wounded. General Lyttelton reports that on the 19th outpost of Bult's south-west of Balmoral was surprised. Our casualties at present reported, six killed, five wounded, one officer and 30 men taken prisoners. Post since reoccupied, four Boers prisoners being taken, and five Boers found badly wounded.

SHARP FIGHT AT EDENBURG.

BOER LOSS 75 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Bloemfontein, Nov. 15.—Owing to a fight near Edenburg yesterday the train from Capetown, which was due yesterday, only arrived here this morning. The Boers were repulsed, and the line was cleared. It is understood that an armoured train was also in action. It is reported that the Boers suffered severely in yesterday's fight at Edenburg. Many of the enemy were killed by shells. November 16.—Later reports say that the Boers were completely cut up in the fight at Edenburg. One account says that the Boer losses were 75 killed and wounded.

LORD KITCHENER'S PLAN FOR ENDING THE WAR.

A LARGE MOUNTED FORCE.

Lord Kitchener's plan of campaign against the Boers is shortly (says the "Daily Express") to be put into operation. He will have a large mounted force, despite the withdrawal of Colonials, many of whom insist upon going home. Horses are being despatched to the Cape in large numbers, and every man will be mounted who can ride. The Cape corps are recruiting, and a special effort is being made to raise men for the famous Cape Mounted Rifles. Lord Roberts will see the final campaign started, and in the meantime the seniors to Lord Kitchener will come home in order that he may have that freedom and seniority necessary for his command. Generals Hunter, Rundle, and Macdonald, former colleagues of the ex-Sirdar, will be among those who will retain commands under the new chief.

THE REBEL ATTACK ON JACOBSDAL.

HOW THE CAPETOWN HIGHLANDERS WERE DECIMATED.

Reuter's Agency has received a letter, dated Modder River, October 29, written by one of the Capetown Highlanders, giving the following graphic account of the disaster to that regiment at Jacobsdal on October 25:—

Our affair at Jacobsdal, says the writer, was simply murder and nothing else. Fifty of us (Capetown Highlanders) were sent from Modder River under a captain and lieutenant to protect the place. We had to be constantly on the alert with only about four hours' sleep in three days, and were all utterly fagged out. Jacobsdal is a village with about a hundred houses, a church, and barracks, and until we went there was protected by eight mounted police. On our arrival the captain, instead of quartering us in the Barracks, had tents erected in the middle of the market square which is entirely surrounded by houses. At 4.30 on the morning of Thursday, 25th inst., the sentry on the quarter guard challenged somebody, and was instantly shot down with two bullets in him. We jumped up at once, and received a terrible volley in our tents from three sides of the market square. Our men fell in their tents right and left, wounded and dying. Four men tried to make for the barracks, fifty yards distant, but were shot down. One reached there, the others fell simply riddled with bullets. The only thing for us to do was to lie flat on our backs and take our chance. All around the wounded were groaning, and now and then we heard a voice saying: "Good-bye—I'm hit!" The position was awful. There we lay expecting every moment to be our last, and unable to do anything. To show one's head meant death. After an hour and a half of this kind of thing five of us made a rush for the hospital. Three reached the building, one being killed on the very threshold. One of the Cape Artillery made a rush to save a wounded man in the square. As he was bandaging his comrade he was shot dead, with two bullet wounds. The firing continued until 230 in the afternoon. Meanwhile, news had reached Modder River that the town was in the hands of the Boers, and reinforcements, consisting of another 50 of our fellows and five mounted men, were despatched to our assistance On their arrival the enemy, doubtless thinking they were the advance guard of a large force, left, and rode for the kopjes behind the town. Thus we were relieved after being about nine hours under fire. We then collected our dead and wounded, and found that out of the 40 of us in the tents, 11 had been killed and 17 wounded. Three of the latter died during the night, making our dead number 14. It is a miracle that any of us escaped. Five of the killed were very great chums of mine. They were all hit by explosive bullets. The enemy seem to have had no others. The wounds were terrific, some large enough to put a closed fist into. In some cases heads were almost entirely blown away. After collecting our dead and wounded we went round the town and searched all the houses. Thirty-six suspicious houses were burned to the ground. They simply teemed with ammunition, which was exploding at intervals during the night. We found that the women we were protecting had been feeding the rebels while they were firing upon us. We managed to kill the commandant and two others, but do not know of any more. The commandant seems to have been living in the village for four days before the attack, and no doubt all the inhabitants except four or five English families were rebels. We retired for the night to a well-entrenched hill, but none of us slept. Next morning we returned to the village and buried our poor comrades. It was a sad sight. We had scarcely the time to bury the dead before the Boers were seen advancing on the town in large numbers and we had to make for the entrenchments. Seeing we were prepared, the enemy again retired, and a number of our men returned to the village and commandeered all the available carts in which to take away our wounded. After setting fire to all our stores we retired on Modder River, arriving at Enslin at midnight sad and worn out. Since then we have been sleeping in trenches, expecting an attack from the big commando which is said to be in the neighbourhood. We want to be ready for them this time and get some of our own back.

THE Bishop of Calcutta proposes to hold a Conference on the 9th and 10th January at which the clergy and representative laymen of the Church of England will be present by invitation. Papers will be read and a discussion will take place on the following subjects, viz., (1) religious education in India; (2) the moral and spiritual care of young persons coming to India and especially of soldiers; (3) the relation of the Church to efforts for moral reform among non-Christian natives of India, and (4) the possible developments of Church work.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has reappointed Dewan Bahadur Pulicat Ramasawmi Chetty Avergal Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year, a "labour-saving" contrivance which will by no means commend itself to the public of Madras. The present Sheriff has, no doubt, filled the office with much credit to himself, and, indeed, we understand that he has taken a more than usually keen personal interest in its duties; but what a sad lack of appreciation it shows on the part of H. E. the Governor not to be able to select a suitable successor from among the leading citizens of Madras.

THE marriage of H. H. of Jhind to his European bride is said to have turned out a great success, for so far from the young Maharajah having by reason of it neglected his duties as a ruler, he has attended more assiduously than ever to the affairs of State and has just gone on a tour through his dominions to emulate, by seeing things for himself, the methods of a more distinguished ruler.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees or British-India.

OUTRAGE ON THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

AN AXE THROWN AT THE IMPERIAL CARRIAGE.

BRESLAU, Nov. 16.—As the German Emperor, with the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, was driving from the station in an open carriage to the Cuirassier barracks here, a woman in the crowd threw an axe at the Imperial carriage. The axe fell to the ground behind the carriage. No one was hurt. The woman was immediately arrested. She is believed to be mentally deranged. The missile was a short hand-chopper.

Later.—The woman who was arrested is named Selma Schnapka. She was standing in the front rank of the spectators on the side of the carriage where the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen sat, and therefore farthest from the Emperor. As the carriage passed by, she hurled the axe at it. It struck the carriage and fell immediately behind it. The crowd rushed upon the women, who was immediately seized by the police.

Gross Strelitz, November 17.—It has been definitely ascertained that the woman Schnapka's act yesterday entirely escaped the notice of the Emperor, while the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, who was sitting on the side of the carriage nearest to where she was standing, merely observed her throwing an object of some kind after the carriage. His Majesty attributes no importance to the incident.

"QUITE WITHOUT SIGNIFICANCE."

The Emperor, on learning at the Cuirassier Barracks on Friday the result of the investigation into the condition of the woman Schnapka, entirely agreed with the view that her act in flinging the axe at the Imperial carriage was due to madness (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post.") His Majesty expressed a hope that no reference would be made in his presence to the incident, which was unworthy of discussion and quite without significance. This wish was, of course, respected. During the police examination Schnapka replied with an accent of pride to the question whether she had hurled the axe at the Emperor, and added that her reason for so acting was the persecution she had been subjected to at the instance of the Empress. The Court decided to adjourn the inquiry pending a medical examination as to the prisoner's mental condition. The woman left the Court with a smile of satisfied superiority. The newspapers though they agree that Schnapka is insane and her act devoid of all political significance, appear, some of them, quite unable to avoid treating the subject from a party standpoint.

THE MAD ASSAILANT.

Berlin, November 17.—According to further particulars which have been received here from Breslau regarding the attack on the Emperor William, the woman Schnapka is believed to be suffering from the mania of persecution. She is forty-one years of age, and unmarried, and is described as of weak intellect. She had only been in Breslau for a few weeks, and lived in one of the poorest class of houses in the back of the Garesenstrasse. She could not pay her rent, and her landlord had taken ejectment proceedings against her. The hearing of the case was fixed for yesterday morning, and Schnapka had brought han axe to court with her. The proceedings were adjourned, and Schnapka was leaving the court when the Emperor drove past. Proceedings were already pending against Schnapka for insulting officials and resistance to the authorities.—Reuter.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS ON GERMAN RULERS.

The Kaiser, who has occupied his throne for 12 years, shares with the young King of Italy the distinction of being one of the only two reigning Sovereigns of first-class rank whose lives have not been attempted. His father, the Emperor Frederic, also, of course, enjoyed a clean record in this respect. He only reigned four months, and never once emerged from the sick-room which soon became his death-chamber. Against the Kaiser's grandfather, William I., the blow of the assassin was directed at three different times—in 1861, by Becker; in May, 1878, by Hodel; and by Dr. Nobiling in June of the same year. On the first occasion he was slightly grazed in the neck, and some of Nobiling's small-shot struck him in the face and hands. Hodel's two revolver bullets whistled harmlessly through the carriage, but the Grand Duchess of Baden swooned from fright.

CONTINENTAL TRAIN DISASTERS.

A DUCHESS AND A COUNT KILLED.

Reports received indicate the serious nature of the accident to the Paris-Madrid express train which took place on the Bayonne line. While the southern express from Madrid to Paris was travelling at a high rate of speed along an embankment not far from Dax, about noon, the engine or one of the carriages left the metals, and the whole train fell over the embankment. The accident occurred on a clear line, and up to the present it has been impossible to ascertain the cause. One set of metals was cleared immediately, and traffic can be carried on without transferring goods or passengers. When the train ran off the lines most of the passengers were in the restaurant-car.

There were 34 passengers in the train, and 30 were at table; 16 of them were killed, and all the others were more or less severely injured. The four other passengers who were not in the restaurant-car escaped unhurt.

The locomotive ran down the slope of the embankment, and about 200 yards across country.

The list of the dead is:—

Duke de Canevaro, Peruvian Minister in Paris.
Senor Alfred Elster, Attache to the Peruvian Legation.
Andre Laudes, a Frenchman.
Mlle. Maria Valadrab, the Duchesse de Canevaro's maid.
Camille Bianchard, a Belgian engineer.
Senor de Artega, travelling from Madrid.
Eduardo Levy, also travelling from Madrid.
M. F. Laclache, a Biarritz jeweller.
Madame Dombrowski, the wife of a Russian engineer.
Albert Standye, a British subject.
Andre Cabeau, a servant of the Wagon Company.

Paris, November 16.—The "Matin" states that the Duchess of Canevaro (who had both her legs broken), and another passenger not yet identified, who was also injured in the accident to the Southern express near Dax, have since succumbed to their injuries, and that 15 bodies have now been recovered.

The "Gaulois" publishes a narrative by one of the passengers which confirms the report that Count Canera, the Italian Special Envoy to Madrid, is among the killed.—Reuter.

Paris, Nov. 17.—It is stated to-day that the name of the Englishman killed in the accident to the Southern express was not Sance or Standye, but Hawke, of Messrs. Tennant and Co., Mincing-lane, London, who has been recognised by the English Vice-consul at Bayonne. M. Canevaro, Duke of Soagli, near Genoa, Peruvian Minister to England, France, and Italy, who is among the killed, was about 70 years of age. He was special Peruvian Envoy to England at the Diamond Jubilee. He was Peruvian born, but of Italian family. He inherited a great fortune from his father, who emigrated to Peru, and bought the Soagli title many years ago. His brothers were born in Italy, and one of them is Admiral Canevaro the Italian Minister. M. Canevaro had been to Spain to see the Queen Regent concerning the arbitration between Peru and Chili on the frontier difficulty. His wife, who is so seriously injured, is a Peruvian lady. One of the attendants in the restaurant-car suddenly became insane after the accident, and rushed about on the line singing at the top of his voice. The cause of the accident is now attributed to a sub-sidence of the permanent-way.

THE Budget Estimate of the superannuation allowances and pensions payable in Madras during 1901-02 amounts to Rs. 17·93 lakhs, of which Rs. 33,000 only is Imperial. Of the Provincial charges Rs. 17·20 lakhs are for superannuation and retired allowances, Rs. 25,000 for compassionate allowances, Rs. 14,500 for gratuities, and R. 500 for refunds. These estimates are Rs. 33,000 in excess of the revised estimate for the current year. The receipts are expected to amount to Rs. 1,34,000. The Provincial expenditure is distributed over 24 heads, representing the various Departments, and from the statement in the G. O. we find that the Land Revenue Department absorbs Rs. 4·90 lakhs, closely followed by the Police with Rs. 4·68 lakhs. There is then a big drop to Law and Justice, which absorb Rs. 1·88 lakh, followed by the P. W. D. with Rs. 1·60 lakh, Post Office Rs. 91,270, General Administration Rs. 78,411, Telegraph Rs. 62,150, Medical Rs. 37,840, and Education Rs. 36,738. The Marine Department figures for only Rs. 2,928, while the Mint is last on the list with Rs. 54.

THAT Her Majesty the Queen and the German Empress hold honorary positions in the Army the world knows, but the fact that a woman has been given the title of "General" by reason of her own individual deserts, and her personal leading of an army into the field, will be news even to the advance guard of women. She is General Ageja, and during the Filipino rebellion she won a commission in the revolutionary army, and organised a force of 2,000 men, whom she frequently led against the Spaniards.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND THE CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

THE Currency Problem, which, as "X" writes, is always with us, has assumed a new interest owing to the somewhat serious condition of the mill industry in Bombay. Mr. Thackersey, a mill-owner, declares the legislation is to be blamed as the chief cause of the decline of the industry. Is he right in saying this? The question whether Mr. Thackersey is right or wrong is as serious a question as any which can occupy a Government. The industries of a country are its life blood; if healthy and flourishing the country flourishes, if they are obstructed, they become diseased and the country must decay.

In attempting to answer this question we are carried back farther and farther to the causes which led to the legislation, and to the economic trouble which the legislation was designed to remove. And, as we are far enough away from the date of the legislation, and from the causes which led to it, to get a fairly clear view of the past, it will not be amiss to take a glance backward, and it will be of help in solving the question before us.

In 1873 the German government determined to adopt a gold standard; to start and maintain this standard Germany drew heavily on the gold stores of the world. This great demand caused gold to rise in value, and owing to further demands by would-be gold standard countries, coupled (up to 1883) with a decreased supply, gold continued rising, until all gold-debtor nations began to feel the burden acutely. We can see clearly now the currency conditions of those times, but up to 1873 this rise in the value of gold was not recognised, and India for one was occupied with the phenomenon in the particular guise in which it was presented to her—in the fall in the price of silver and of the rupee, the standard by which she measured her gold indebtedness to England.

For twenty years or more this rise in the value of gold continued, and gold-debtor countries began to groan under the weight of their growing liabilities. But the real cause of the evil was never understood. Silver-standard countries saw their currencies apparently falling in value; gold-currency countries felt the strain, attributing the fall in price to over-production, strikes and other causes; but the growth in the value of gold, which in gold countries strangled trade, and in gold-debtor countries threatened bankruptcy, was the sole cause of these troubles. But to India as to others the fall in the price of silver appeared strange, and not satisfactorily to be accounted for, and no one could set a limit to the fall, and almost a panic ensued which led to the somewhat desperate legislation of 1893.

One cannot avoid here turning aside to compass the true with the falsely conceived currency conditions of the time, for it is the universal misunderstanding of these conditions that has led to India's currency legislation and to a wide-spread confusion in dealing with the subject. It was a wrong diagnosis of the disease, which led India to employ wrong remedies. The doctors who prescribed for India saw the fall of silver in price; they read against and again of the so-called demonetisation of silver by Germany; they knew of the continued increasing supplies of silver, and they unhesitatingly pronounced that India was suffering from a fall in the value of her currency. But the diagnosis was at fault. More far-seeing and cautious physicians would have set aside the demonetisation of silver by Germany, its dethronement as a standard as too local and too small a matter to affect the value of the world's ocean of silver; they would have said that the great increase in the supply of silver was in itself an argument against a fall in value; they would have noted that the fall of the rupee in price was common to ninety per cent. of the world's commodities; they would have seen that the rise of gold was every year more widely extended, while the supply continued at the same limited level, and their diagnosis would have been that India, whose debts are measured in gold, was suffering from an increase in her gold-measured burdens, and these physicians should have pointed out that no sound remedy, save an increased supply of gold (or a decreased demand) could alleviate the trouble, and that to adopt a gold standard, would only, by increasing the rise of gold, increase the burden.

But the legislation of 1893, which aimed at buoying up a rupee which had not fallen in value, and at the adoption, as a standard, of a metal of which already there was not enough to go round, this legislation was the remedy which the wrong diagnosis led India to adopt. The Mints were closed to free coinage and the people of the country were obliged to do the best they could with the stores of rupees in hand. Fortunately for the industries of India the hoards of rupees in India were sufficient for some years to meet the needs of the country without further coinage, and the rupee tola of silver sank nearly to the level of all other tolas of silver in the world.

But in 1897 rupees began to get scarce, and the frontier war of that year, which led to considerable export of rupees beyond the frontier, accentuated the scarcity, and rupees were hardly to be obtained even on the security of Government paper. It was then that the trader to whom rupees were a necessity was compelled to go, gold in hand, to the Government, and pay the Government price for the article, a price he has been obliged to pay ever since, a price which is now assured and which relieves Government of the increased burden of the sterling debt. But the burden has not disappeared and the question we have to answer now is, on whose shoulders does the burden rest? This question we will answer at another opportunity.—*Q. in Capital.*

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF BULLER.

AN officer who went through the Natal Campaign with Sir. Redvers Buller sends the following excellent character sketch of the General, in the form of a letter, to the "Outlook":—From the time of his arrival in South Africa last year, none knew better than Sir Redvers Buller that the Boer War was no "one-man job," and, indeed, the same opinion was openly expressed by Sir. George White before he left Pietermaritzburg for the front. The few to-day who were present at the battle of Dundee a year ago, when poor Penn-Symons was killed, and who retired with Yule in that never-to-be-forgotten retirement to Ladysmith; those who also escaped the siege and served with General Buller in his advance against the Colenso and other positions with the Ladysmith relief column, being in close touch with the officer commanding when he avenged Majuba, and subsequently—these can speak with more accuracy of knowledge than the know-all stay-at-home critics whose conceited ignorance prompted them to dub the Empire's "Bulldog" General, "The Ferryman," No carpet commander-in-chief is General Buller. Untiring in his energy, abrupt, and ofttimes abusive, roughing it as his men do and trusting them as they trust him, with the heart of the bravest lion—that is General Buller as his men and officers know him. In action, whether cantering from point to point or sitting down at some place of vantage viewing the progress of affairs, he is a very silent observer. Ofttimes bending his head, eyes downcast, he appears to be lost in thought—in a brown study. His sympathy for officers who fall into traps and are ambushed is nil, still he has been heard to remark, with apparent regret:

"When will they learn?" General Buller is a remarkably hardy man, and can have as good a night's rest on the veldt as Mr. Thomas Atkins. He does not favour garden parties at Pretoria when the troops are actively engaged; nor would he allow my Lady So-and-so to volunteer as a hospital nurse for any base hospital in his division.

When the Headquarter Staff arrived at Newcastle prior to the advance against the Laing's Nek position, Sir Redvers at first sight recognised some old acquaintances from amongst the loyal farmers of the surrounding districts, who came in to report themselves, and kindly remembrances of twenty years back were exchanged, while the black sheep were sullenly left to the tender mercies of the Provost Marshal.

If General Buller favours any corps in his command, it is his Colonial Irregular cavalry, such as the South African Light Horse, Bethune's Mounted Infantry, etc., who have performed most of the scouting and advanced-post work for him. "They seldom fail to bring in accurate information, and are not to be trapped like——," he once told a dashing cavalry commanding officer, "learn your duties from these men," he has on more than one occasion told a "squadron leader." Dapper little "Bobs" vaults into the saddle and oreaks his Arab into a gallop in a few yards, and looks from the word "go" a dashing "sabreur"; Sir Redvers in a semi-elephantine manner mounts his seventeen-hand charger, and keeps him going, and gets there, but not gracefully. His every movement is characteristic of the man—tenacity of purpose, unlimited physical strength, and great moral courage.

THE Transport Rajah left Hongkong on the 2nd instant for Calcutta with invalids from We-hai-wei and Shanghai; the Gwalior left on the 3rd instant with H. H. the Maharaja Scindia; the Pundwa and Lalpoora left on the 3rd and 4th instant; and the Wardha on the 5th with H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir and Staff, and two British officers.

WHEN next month the Madras Railway Company takes over the East Coast Railway, the latter will be called the North-East Line of the Madras Railway. It is said that the Government of India has directed the Madras Railway to take over all the rolling stock, as well as the whole of the establishment at present on the East Coast Railway, with the exception of officers who are heads of departments. The Government of India has, however, promised to transfer to other State Railways as many of the clerks as possible, as vacancies occur there.

ALWAYS FAVORABLE.

The general opinion concerning the new product Van Houten's Chocolate for eating—which has now been on sale to the public for some months,—is highly favorable. The public recognise that this Chocolate ranks as highly among chocolates as Van Houten's Cocoa does among cocoas; in other words, that Van Houten's Chocolate excels in delicious flavor, and in wholesomeness of composition.

Every day much harm is done by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste and doubtful composition.

Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute the digestible, wholesome

VAN HOUTEN'S CHOCOLATE (for Eating)?

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops.
Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

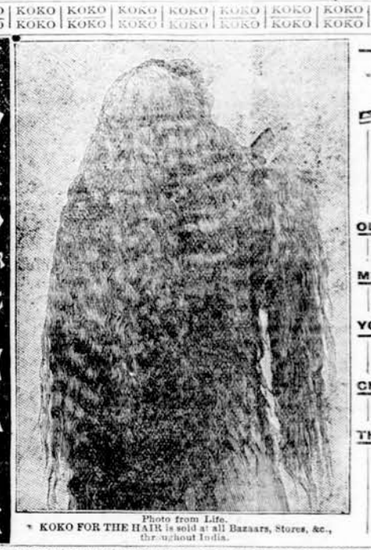


Photo from Life.

* KOKO FOR THE HAIR is sold at all Bazaars, Stores, &c., throughout India.

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly; keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the *lustre and freshness of youth*, eradicates Dandruff, *preserves hair from falling and turning grey*, is the *most cleanly* of all preparations, and is *perfectly harmless*.

OLD PEOPLE LIKE IT
for its wonderful power to INVIGORATE DECAYED HAIR, and induces an entirely new growth when that is possible.

MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE LIKE IT,
because it PREVENTS THEM FROM GETTING BALD, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong.

YOUNG LADIES LIKE IT
As a dressing, because it gives the hair a BEAUTIFUL GLOSSY LUSTER, ensures a LUXURIANT GROWTH, and enables them to dress it in any and in any style that may be desired.

CHILDREN LIKE IT,
Because it keeps the hair and scalp cool and clean, ALLAYS IRRITATION, and keeps the hair in whatever position desired.

THEY ALL LIKE IT,
Because it is as PURE AS CRYSTAL, perfectly colourless, CONTAINS NO POISONOUS SUBSTANCE, no sugar of lead, sugar of milk, nitrate of silver, or grease, and does not soil or colour THE SCALP, FACE, OR THE MOST DELICATE FABRIC IN CLOTHING, produces a wonderfully pleasant and cooling effect on the head, and NO OTHER DRESSING IS NEEDED to give the hair the most beautiful appearance possible. Try it at once, and you will use no other.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

JOHN BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,

As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.

The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

Agents:—BOMBAY—PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd.
MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.

General Export Agents:—BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co LD. HART ST. LONDON

GOLD & SILVER THREADS, LACES, CORDS, BRAIDS, BULLIONS,

Of every description for Embroidery.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road, LONDON

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory result. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
VIRCHOW.

"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Hunyadi János"—Of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others."
VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT to PLY a STEAM FERRY between Bombay and the following places :—
URAN, HOG ISLAND, ULWA, MANDWA, KARANJA, REWAS, AND DHARAMTAR;
for a period of five years.
The terms of the Contract may be seen on calling at the office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, or the Collector of Bombay, Customs House.
Tenders will be received so as to reach the Collector up to 30th October, 12 noon.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 9th November, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2403).

Length 90 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers on a shade deck about one half of their length.
To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantial thickness.
If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crooks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.
The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 18 oz. yellow metal.
Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 200 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel as found expedient.
The boats must be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tongkang.
On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.
First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided below.
Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.
The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

CHRISTMAS PRIZES.

Rs. 3,000 ! Rs. 3,000 ! !

THREE THOUSAND RUPEES IN PRIZES.

1st Prize	...	...	...1,000
2nd ,,	...	...	... 500
3rd ,,	...	...	... 250
Five prizes at Rs.	100 each		... 500
Five ,,	,, ,,	50 ,,	... 250
Ten ,,	,, ,,	20 ,,	... 200
Thirty ,,	,, ,,	10 ,,	... 300
		Total Rs.	... 3,000

THE above Fifty-three Prizes will be drawn for, and given away to NEW SUBSCRIBERS of the "Indian Tit-Bits."
All you have to do is to send in your yearly subscription to the "Indian tit-Bits," amounting to Rs. 6, per money order, TO THE MANAGER, INDIAN TIT-BITS, 180, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET, CALCUTTA, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply, otherwise no notice will be taken.
Every subscriber will receive a numbered receipt, and the numbers will afterwards be drawn on the same principle as the "DERBY,"—the only difference is, that in the "Indian Tit-Bits" Drawing you stand a much better chance, as the Prizes are more numerous and the Competitors very few in comparison; besides that the "Indian Tit-Bits" in itself is worth double the amount charged for. It is the only publication of its kind in India, and contains general knowledge, Short Stories, Illustrated Humour, Illustrated Fashion, etc., etc.
The Drawing will take place on Christmas Eve, in presence of representatives of the Local Press. Subscriptions must reach us not later than Thursday, the 20th December, 1900. The above conditions hold good if we will have at least 3,000 subscribers or more by the advertised time. Should we, however, happen to have less, we shall take off one rupee from each subscriber and devote it to the fund, i. e., if we will get only 2,000 subscribers, the Prizes will mount to Rs. 2,000, and so on.

WHO WE ARE.

That the "I. T.-B." is a thorough reliable concern, following will leave no shadow of a doubt :—
Publishers.—Messrs. J. CLEVEN & Co.; BANKERS.—THE DELHI & LONDON BANK, Ld., Calcutta, and Messrs. THOMAS, COOK & SON, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19 BANK STREET BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 8.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 97 5-8—3-16
3 per cent Rentes	£101 1-2 unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£103 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 1-4 ,,
Bar Silver in London	29 13-16 ,,
Do New York	64 1-2 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25·9 1-2—1-2 ,,
Do New York	4·85—1-4 ,,
Discount, Bank of England	4 per cent. ,,
Do Short London Bills	4 per cent. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 per cent. ,,

Shipment of Silver to Calcutta £160,000.

EXCHANGE.

The market to-day has been firm and the following were the closing rates :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 3 31-32d.
,, Demand	1s. 4d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32
,, Francs	169 3-4
30 days' sight Japan	149
,, Shanghai	212
Silver, London	29 13-16
,, New York	64 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper of the value of Rs. 11,75,000 was enfaced for London by to-day's mail, and the amount of enfaced from London to Bombay between the 3rd and 8th December was Rs. 4,65,500.
The market is unchanged and there is no business to report to-day. The rate is Rs. 96-9.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Maneckji Petit's have advanced to Rs. 1,792 1-2, and in Press Companies Muntaz's are quoted Rs. 395. Other shares remain at previous quotations.

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, according to advices received from Reuter, closed quiet ; Surats were quiet ; Manchester was quiet but steady. The total day's sales were 7,000 bales, and 500 bales were disposed of on speculation and for export. The day's Imports totalled 10,000 bales. Spot 5 18-32 unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool Futures—

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April	June-July.
5·27	5·24	5·18	5·10
—3-64	—3-64	—3-64	—4-64

In New York the Receipts at the Ports were 51,000 bales. Last year the total was 40,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain amounted to 11,000 bales, and to Continent 28,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands	10 1-8—1-16
Futures, month of March	9·50—17
,, ,, of June	9·37—18

Locally the market has been quiet but steady. Some 2,200 bales have been taken up by shippers and local mills have bought to the extent of 800 bales. Bengal Fine is quoted Rs. 188, ready, Rs. 186-187 January ; Fully Good is Rs. 176 and Rs. 176 to Rs. 177 January delivery. Broach Fine is available at Rs. 233, and Good Rs. 220 to Rs. 221.
We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Week's receipts at U S Ports	102,000	248,000	392,000
,, Exports to U K	120,000	34,000	170,000
,, ,, to Continent	146,000	82,000	172,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,596,000	3,253,000	4,762,000
,, exports to G B. ,,	1,360,000	823,000	1,609,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,167,000	1,272,000	1,544,000
,, Stock at U S Ports	820,000	1,055,000	1,302,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Total visible supply of all sorts	3,320,000	3,314,490	4,814,570
Do. ,, ,, of Surats	81,000	32,600	56,720
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	435,000	748,8.0	1,113,110
Do. in London	16,000	2,000	3,000
American Afloat	260,000	160,.00	4,35000
East Indian ,,	8,000	Nil.	1,500
Total	770,000	911,110	1,552,610
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 13-32	4 9-32	3 1-8
Do. of Good Bhownager	4 19-32	3 23-32	2 9-16
Difference	1 2-32d.	13-32d.	13-32d.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The wheat market is quiet and a little business is going on among native merchants. The quotation for White Delhi stands unchanged, the rate being Rs. 4-7-6.
LINSEED.—The market is quiet with nothing doing. To-day's rates are :—Old, Rs. 10-12-0. New, Rs. 8-8-0.
RAPESEED.—The market is steady, but business is at a standstill and quotations remain unchanged. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore old)	Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-6
,, (new)	Rs. 6-8
,, Delhi ,,	Rs. 6-9
Yellow Guzerat ,,	Rs. 7-12

POPPYSEED.—The market is quiet with no business ; rates remain unchanged. The quotations to-day are Rs. 8-14-0 for old, and Rs. 7-12-0 for new.
The Castor Seed market is firm with good business passing between European firms for export. We quote :—

Castorseed (old)	Rs. 39-8-0
,, (new)	,, 34-10-0

The Gingellyseed market is steady and large sales have been reported. The rates are :—

New 50 per cent	Rs. 42-8
,, 75 ,, ,,	Rs. 43-0
,, Red	Rs. 43-8

In the Home markets quotations for seeds remain unchanged.

FREIGHT.

The market is unchanged, and no business is reported to-day. Rates remain unaltered.

C. I. F.

In our Friday's report, we referred to the question of "C. I. F." terms. A correspondent of the "Manchester guardian" writes as follows to that paper : "I am both a sellers and buyer of Jute sacks, and my opinion has been, and is, that when a purchase is made for shipment from Calcutta on "C. I. F." terms to any port, the seller is free from all responsibility as soon as he has put the goods on board, taken out his bills of lading and insurance policies, advised the buyer of the name of the steamer, and tendered the documents. According to this view, which I think is the correct one, the transaction resolves itself into a sale of the documents, and any expenses whatever incurred after the steamer has left the Port of shipment in no way whatever affects the seller. If the buyer wishes to purchase his sacks, and to be freed from any additional expense for freight, quarantine charges, etc, he has his remedy in purchasing on landed terms, but, as he intends when buying on "C. I. F." terms to secure his goods at the cheapest possible price, he takes all risks after the shipment has been made." It would be interesting to know what has been the experience of Bombay merchants in similar cases.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Another matter which during the week (writes a Manchester correspondent) has had a bullish tendency is that the market is again disposed to reduce its crop estimates. Two to three weeks ago, many men came to the conclusion that the crop had been under estimated. Now they seem disposed to doubt that view, and go back to what may be called medium figures. The movement of the crop of late is not large enough to satisfy them, and they are looking rather anxiously for a satisfactory flow of cotton. Then it cannot be said, that news either of the Dhollera crop or of the Egyptian crop has improved this week, and smaller estimates are to hand both from Bombay and from Alexandria. It would therefore appear that this week most of the news coming in has been news to help the market, and that, nevertheless, the market has not moved. Futures have varied, but have been liable to decline, and the situation has not shown the stability which might have been looked for on favourable news for bulls. Apparently the reason is, first, that too much buying had already occurred for the very chances, which have since been realised, and, next, that the increasing abundance offering on the spot and arriving by steamer has tended to keep the market quiet. Merchants would all be glad to sell more than they easily can sell, even although the spot demand has improved. There is plenty of cotton at sea, and nearly all of it can be bought, if desired, on forward deliveries. Such facts have a constant tendency to neutralise such news as predictions of frost frequently repeated, or of so controversial a question as the effect upon a season's trade of an American Presidential election.

TRADE OF FRANCE.

Barring Germany, France is the best customer of India on the European Continent. It is the country from which we import the least, but the average value of exports per annum during the last five years has amounted to 7·42 crores. The principal articles of import from France are apparel and millinery, clocks and watches, coloured and printed piece-goods, saffron, beads and false pearls, brandy and liqueurs, wines, metals, dried fruits and provisions, silks of varieties, woollens. The articles of Indian export to France are coffee, coir, cotton, indigo, wheat, raw hides and skins, horns, raw jute, shells, seeds of varieties, chiefly linseed, rapeseed, gingelly, and groundnuts, the annual average being 3 3-4 crores. Cotton stands next, after which we have jute, coffee and wheat. In 1898-99 as much as Rs. 1·71 crores worth of the wheat was exported.

COTTON DUTIES.

The question of the repeal of the Indian Cotton Duties was introduced into the recent General Election. A Lancashire candidate was charged with non-fulfilment of his promise made at the Election in 1895 ; but he has rendered the following account of his stewardship. "A deputation, consisting of representatives of the cotton trade and trades unions from all parts of the country, waited upon Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, on Wednesday, 11th December 1895. The result of that interview was an order of the Indian Council a few weeks after abolishing the duties on yarn, and reducing the duty on cotton cloth from 5 to 3 1-2 per cent, this latter accompanied by the levying of an excise duty of 3 1-2 per cent. on all cotton cloth manufactured in India on power looms. I introduced that deputation."

SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.

The following information is to hand this afternoon.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 97 5-8 unchg'd.
3 per cent Rentes	£101 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£103 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£ 64 3-8 plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London	29 13-16 unchg'd.
Do in New York	64 1-2 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25·9 1-2 ,,
Do on New York	4·85 ,,
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c. ,,
Do Short London Bills	4 p. c. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 p. c. ,,
Extra allotments :—	
Council Bills on Bombay	Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4d.
,, ,, Madras	,, 20,000 ,,

The Liverpool cotton market on Saturday closed quiet. Surats were quiet but steady. Manchester was quiet but steady. The total sales were 6,000 bales. The quantity sold on speculation and for export was 500 bales. Imports 14,000 bales. Surats 100. Spot 5 17-32—1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Futures Liverpool—

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	March.-April.	June.-July.
5·25	5·22	5 15	5 8
—2-64	—2-64	—3-64	—2 64

In New York the receipts at the Ports were 50,000 bales, as compared with 34,000 bales, last year. The exports to Great Britain amounted to 44,000 bales and to the Continent 5,000 bales.

Mid-Uplands	10 1-8 unchg'd.
Futures month of March	9·53 plus 3
,, ,, June	9·40 plus 3

SEEDS.

Reuter advises this morning that Rapeeeed Yellow Cawnpore stands at 43s., being 3d. lower than the last quotation. Shipments have been made to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk. The tone of the market is dull.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 16-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	29 13-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this morning.
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer, Sydney, which left Bombay on Thursday, 22nd ult., arrived at Marseilles on Friday, 7th inst., at 9 a.m.

HONGKONG, DEC. 8.

The P and O Company's steamer Sobraon left here for Bombay this afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 10.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

687-00—Madhowjee V—Ludha Keshav vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

Long Causes.

522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and others vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.
273-00—Shamrao and M—Hurjeewan Narrondas vs E C O'Brien—S B and N.
577-99—Payne G S and M—Anundibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—H M and M.
165 00—In person—Ramchund Bawram and others vs Savanram Sojiram and others—K B Mehta and Tyabjee D and Co.
118-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jewa vs E Spinner and others—Payne G S and M (for postponement.)
124-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Krishna Ganesh Gardi vs Ramchandra Vishnu Ranjape—K J Mantry (for postponement).
295-99—S B and N—Seskuram Samirmul vs Nathmal Ramdas and others—C M and M.
238-00—Khunderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramsamul and others vs Sunderlal Diokinardum and others—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE.

For dismissal under Rule 42.

782-00—Mantri and B—Permanandas Tribhowandas and others vs J D Mugasett.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended Long Causes.

755-00—M H Khan—Mavji Jairam vs Luxmibai and another.
756-00—In person—Salvigram Monunlal vs Bhavanishanker Premjee.

Long Causes.

401-00—Captain and V for pauper—Dr Neazali Khan and others vs Noor Mahomed Sujjan—K B Mehta.
222-98—Sorabjee and J—Ebrahim Abdulally and another vs Ezrahimji Rehmanji Khanbhai and others—Payne G S and M, and S and J—Part heard.
116-00—Nanu and H—Heptoolla Essoofally and another vs Runchordas Lowjee.
418-00—Ardeshir H and D. The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Ld vs Pereshaw Muncherjee—Unwalla and P.
139-00—Payne G S and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee vs Hormusjee Cursetjee—Nanu and H.
751-98—M H Khan and Tyabjee and Co—Mirza Mohesin khan bin Mirza Gulamhoosen Khan and others vs Framjee Dorabjee and others—Framjee and D and M H Khan.
397-00—Framjee and D—Abdoolabhai Mahomed Dama and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—K B Mehta.
421-00—Daphtary and F—The Hope Mills Ltd vs Jethmul Kanaralal—Payne G S and M.
444-00—Mantri and B—Chintamanrao Naryen Gorey vs Luana Runchordas Lowjee—Madhowjee V.
156-00—K B Mehta (for pauper)—Waman Bhowaniram vs J L Coreia—Roughton and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

Long Cause for Consent Decree.

336-00—Roughton and B—Navazbai and another vs Sadashiv Shunker Waghe and others—H M and M. P N Billimoria and In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

19-00—S B and N—J D Quiny and others vs Catharine, widow—Tyabjee and Co. Part heard.
31-98—In person—Moongibai widow vs Kasinath Essoo—Tyabjee and Co.
18-00—Wadia and G—Sna Ghella Maneck vs Nenbai—Payne G. S. and M.
26-00—Matubhai—Mansi Patrumal vs Tejpal Deroo—C and Waidya.
3-00—C and Waidya—Tejpal Deroo vs Mansi Patramal—Matubhai.
21-00—Wadia and G—Shah Kessowjee Bhimjee and another vs Vassonjee Coomersey and another—Matubhai & G.
33-00—Sorabjee and J—N S Pereira and another vs Anna Maria Pereira—Mantry and B.
37-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Rajibai widow vs Ramdas Oodhawdas and others—Edgelow G and W.
39-00—Bhaishunker and K—Ardeshir Muncherji Khodaijee vs Ruttonjee Eduljee Kerawalla—R Mehta.

VETERINARY BOOK FREE
On every Bottle of Condy's Fluid.
This Book contains instructions by eminent Veterinary Surgeons for the treatment and cure of diseases of Horses, Sheep, Cattle, Dogs, &c.
Condy's Fluid is non-poisonous, and is the safest and best Veterinary Remedy.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
Insist on having "CONDY'S FLUID."
Beware of Local Imitations.
The name Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, should be at foot of Label.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High Water, 7-44m., 7-43s. Low water, 7-50m., 7-16s.
University Examination Results—Previous and L. M. and S.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Indus, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 13th inst.

BRIBING A POLICE SEPOY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged Tajoo Manji, a victoria driver, with offering a bribe to a police sepoy. The latter stated that, on the 6th instant, accused was plying for hire at a place not appointed for the same, and witness ordered him to go away. Accused refused to do so, but when witness was about to take him to the police chowki he offered him four annas to let him (accused) go. He took accused to the police chowki, where accused offered other two annas more in the presence of the chowki karkun. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—An inquiry was held on Saturday afternoon by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Mahadoo Bapoo, aged forty-five years, a coal-labourer, who resided at Oomercarry. About thirteen days ago, deceased with others were at work on board the steam-ship Marca sweeping her deck and holds. Mahadoo was standing on a plank scaffolding, suspended by a rope from the combings down into No. 3 hold, superintending the work, when he lost his balance and fell to the bottom of the hold. He was injured and taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he died on Saturday, the cause of death being fracture of the spine with displacement of bone. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ILLICIT SALE OF GANJA.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mohidin Hoseinkhan, a Mahomedan, was charged by Mr. E. P. MacLaughlin, Abkari Inspector, with selling ganja without a license from the Collector of Abkari and with having in his possession more than the authorized quantity of the drug. In consequence of information received that the accused had been selling ganja at the Mahim Fair for the last two days, Mr. MacLaughlin, in company of Inspector Bhownuggree, proceeded there on Friday night. They saw the man lying down in a suspicious manner at the fair. They deputed two men with marked money to purchase the drug from him. As soon as the accused handed over the drug to the two men and received the money in payment, he was seized by the inspectors and handed over to the police. Accused was searched and eighteen tolas of ganja was found concealed in long pockets worked inside his coat. Accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 35.

SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting of the subscribers to the fund raised for perpetuating the memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, third Baronet, was held on Saturday, in the hall of the Sir Jamsetjee Institution, Hornby Road, Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Judge of the Small Causes Court, presiding. Among others present were the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Amirudin Tyebjee, Harkissondas Narotumdas, K. R. Cama, Khan Bahadur D. H. Karaka, Shamsul-Ulama Dastoor Dorab Sanjana, Shams-ul-Ulama, J. J. Mody, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, etc. Mr. Harkissondas Narotamdas, one of the honorary secretaries of the fund, read a report, showing that a sum of Rs. 18,000, was subscribed to the fund. The report was adopted. On the motion of Mr. K. R. Kama, it was resolved that a sum of Rs. 6,000 be made over to the University authorities to found a scholarship in the deceased's name. The balance was to be made over to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds, the interest thereon to be spent by the trustees on some useful object. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

RIGHTFUL OWNERS WITHOUT A REMEDY.

KESHAV BHIKAJEE BHAGVAT AND OTHERS VS. SADASHIV VITHAL BHAGVAT AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. M. P. Kharegat, District Judge of Ratnagiri, in cross appeals Nos. 237 and 252 of 1898. Mr. P. P. Khare appeared for Keshav and others, appellants and original defendants ; and Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for Sadashiv and others, original plaintiffs and respondents.
Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving the court's judgment said : This suit was brought by plaintiffs for a declaration that they are entitled to have certain land entered in their name in the Government records, and to recover Rs. 10 as damages from defendants for the produce of a cocoanut palm wrongfully enjoyed by them. The Court of first instance threw out the claim on the ground that it was not shown that the lands, of which the land in suit formed a portion, had been partitioned between plaintiffs and their cousins, the defendants. In appeal the Court below found that there had been a partition, that, the land in dispute had fallen to plaintiffs share, and that they were in the exclusive ownership of it and reversed the decree of the first Court, declaring that plaintiffs were the sole owners of the land in dispute and were entitled to have it entered in their names. Before us it has been contended by Mr. Khare in behalf of the defendant appellants that the claim is time-barred, that article 120 of schedule II of the Limitation Act applies to cases where a mere declaration is sought, and that the period of six years reckoned from the time when the right to sue accrues is the statutory period within which the suit should have been brought. The point was apparently considered in the case of Bhikaji Baji vs. Pandu (I. L. R., 19 Bom., 43), where the learned Chief Justice held that a right to be placed on the register is not an interest in immoveable property. "It is" he observed "a right which does not give rise to a cause of action until it is asserted or denied. The question therefore is, when their right was disputed, from which time the plaintiffs would doubtless have only six years to file a suit for a declaratory decree." Now it is not disputed that at the time of the new Survey in 1887-88, the first defendant did make an application that the dharas should be jointly entered in the name of both the parties, and it must be taken therefore that that was a denial of plaintiffs' right to have this particular dhara entered in their sole names. It seems a great hardship that the plaintiffs, who have been found to be the exclusive owners of the land, are left without any remedy for the purpose of getting the entry made in the register, but they should have been more watchful of their own interests and come forward to seek the relief they wanted earlier. We are compelled therefore, though not without regret, to hold that the suit is time-barred, and must reverse the decree of the Court below and reject the claim with costs.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1900-1901.

It is proposed to hold the First Extra Meeting, on Saturday, 8th December 1900, and about Thirteen Extra Meetings will be held on Saturdays during the Season, up to the beginning of April, 1901.
Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings is as follows :—

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand Enclosure, and Private Paddock... ... ... Rs. 30

NON-MEMBERS OF THE W. I. T. C.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand and Enclosure only Rs. 30 } Rs. 40
Extra for Private Paddock ...Rs. 10 }

The above Tickets include 2 transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies free.
Season Tickets are obtainable only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Byculla Club, Byculla.

Or to

MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Eastern Assurance Co.,
1 Green Street, Fort.

Applications for Tickets must be accompanied by Remittance for cost.
The charge for DAY TICKETS will be :—

Grand Stand and Enclosure	...Rs. 5
Private Paddock ... ... including free Ticket for 1 Lady.	... ,, 1
Ladies (not holding Tickets)	... ,, 2
Children	... ,, 2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th November, 1900.

THE GUZERAT REVENUE INQUIRY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Parekh, on Thursday, continued his cross-examination of Harilal, the talati of the village of Obha. The questions mainly turned upon the system followed in attaching property when land assessment could not be recovered and the nature of articles attached. Reports, it was stated, were made to the taluka office about the attachments a fortnight, a month, or sometimes two months later. In the meanwhile the articles attached were kept in the chowra. Those who furnished surety were allowed to keep the property with them. Even after the attachment they had the option of redeeming their things by paying the balance due. This was allowed only when the balance was fully paid up. As a rule attachments were not executed in the Obha village in the presence of a panch, and the witness said, without hesitation, he had never attempted to collect a panch for this purpose. People were unwilling to serve on the panch through fear of getting into trouble. No mention had been made by him in his reports to his superior officer, about his having attached such things as bullocks, jowari, hay, kadap, women's ornaments, and agricultural implements, nor did his superior ever inquire into the matter. He did not state in his report the actual quantity of grain-food and hay possessed by the person whose crops were attached. Only those things which could be of no further use to their owners were attached. Articles which could not be repaired at a small cost were considered to be useless. An auction sale was sanctioned in those cases only where the parties concerned contumaciously witheld payment of assessment. Such sanction was not asked for against those who were able to perform their obligations in this respect. It was applied for fifteen or twenty days after the attachment, and people could redeem their property by paying off arrears of assessment any time before the auction sale actually took place. A list was made of the articles attached in Bai Mani's hut, but the witness did not know where it now was. He once attempted to seize a calf while executing an attachment, but the owner rushed at him with a hatchet in his hand, and the witness and his assistants hurriedly left the place. Did he complain to his superior about this ? No. They could not do it without exposing themselves to insult. It appeared from one document that a woman's armlet had been attached by the witness, who, on being called upon to explain, said the ornament was voluntarily given up. If a khatedar had not moveable property sufficient to cover the balance sanction was applied for to sell his land or other immoveable property by auction. The reason why there had been so many cases of attachment of property in the Obha village was that it was a bhagidari village, or a village held in shares. The principal shareis sub-let their shares. It so happened that very frequently the sharer did not pay the assessment. He feared that if he paid up the dues he would not be afterwards able to recover the amount from his sub-sharers. This led to delays in his part, and the village officials were obliged to resort to extreme measures of recovering assessment. Mr. Parekh here incidentally remarked that he had always opposed this bhay system and urged the Government to do away with it.
Mr. Maconochie assured him that the system had not been kept up in the interests of Government revenue. The idea was that it would be the means of preserving an old aristocracy.
"The people of this district," Mr. Jivanji observed, "once represented to the Collector the desirability of abolishing the 'part' system."
Mr. Maconochie:—"Unless you get all the sharers without one exception, to approve of such a course, the Collector cannot do anything in the matter."
The subject was at this point dropped, and the inquiry continued. It was true, said the talati in answer to questions, that such small quantities as one or two maunds of grain had been attached The reason was that people used to conceal the produce in their relatives' huts and kept at home only so much as would suffice them for some time. In this way they tried to evade Government dues. The same thing was done in respect of grass and other attachable property. The people of Obha had sought relief works during the famine. They did so not because they had been rendered helpless, but their object was to obtain takavi and to be excused from paying the assessment. In the famine year there was a six anna crop in the Obha village, and several persons sold their jowari as seeds at a very high price. In ordinary years the village yielded a revenue of Rs. 9,000, which dwindled down to Rs. 900 during the last famine.
The talati's evidence took up the greater portion of the day. Valubh Govi, a blacksmith, deposed to his having supplied an iron ring to the talati apparently for the purpose of fixing the claim of the door of Mani's hut. He did not do it himself, nor was he an eye-witness of what took place on the occasion. Motiram Jivanram, the schoolmaster of Obha, corroborated the statement that Purshotum, Mani's husband, signed the declaration he had made before the Mahalkari of his own free will, though after some delay.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India has agreed to two years extension of Major Mullaly's appointment as Deputy Assistant Q.M.G. for Mobilisation at Army Head-Quarters.
The instructions to be issued to the Lieutenant-General Commanding in regard to Staff and regimental appointments are now under the consideration of the Military Department of the Government of India.
Sanction has been given to the formation of a separate Volunteer Corps from the employes of the Assam-Bengal Railway, to be called the "Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles," and to the transfer to the new corps of those members of the Chittagong Volunteer Rifles who are employed on the railway, the remainder of this corps being merged in the Dacca Volunteer Rifles. This amalgamated corps will be designated the "Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles," and will be commanded by

GOVERNMENT OF PAHANG.
WANTED FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PAHANG,

A DRAFTSMAN. Salary Rs. 75. per mensem, with free partly furnished quarters.
QUALIFICATIONS :—Should have some knowledge of building designs and be able to prepare drawings from rough sketches. Application, together with copies of recent testimonials, should be sent addressed to the BRITISH RESIDENT, PAHANG, not later than 31st January, 1901.

A. BUTLER,
British Resident, Pahang.

22nd November, 1900.

MUSICAL INSTRUMETS.
PIANOFORTES for Pupils.
PIANOFORTES for Teachers.
PIANOFORTES for Artists.
PIANOFORTES for the Home.
PIANOFORTES for the Hall.
PIANOFORTES for the Concert.
PIANOFORTES Upright.
PIANOFORTES Square.
PIANOFORTES Grand.
PIANOFORTES The Best.
PIANOFORTES by celebrated makers.
PIANOFORTES by ERARD.
PIANOFORTES by BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTES by SCIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

Cash prices lower than London Cash prices. Astonishing but nevertheless a fact.
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT ARRANGED.
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LISTS MAILED ON APPLICATION TO
THE SOLE AGENTS,
Messrs. MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.
MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application
TO
THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.
CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

K. D. NARIMAN,
DENTAL-SURGEON,
No. 17-19, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Above Singer Manufacturing Company.
VISITING HOURS FROM
8. A.M. TO 6 P.M.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Pot Office.

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS
OF
SPECIAL QUALITY
AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIPGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Consignments. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Venus, 2,342 tons, Captain W Whitton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Clan Cumming, 3,038 tons, Captain G Miller, sailed yesterday for Vizagaphtam, in ballast.

THE steamer Robert Irvine, 2,331 tons, Captain R Mackay, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Yanariva, 2,155 tons, Captain A M Smith, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, 28th November, with a cargo of coal

THE steamer Æolus, 1,845 tons, Captain W Kirkwood, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, 26th November via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic, S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,261 tons, Captain W Edge, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr Nixon, as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi, 6th December with a general cargo, and 21 cabin and 67 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Green, Mr Berrill, Mr Ganedick, Mr Kholyer and 84 deck.

THE steamer Taher, 1,888 tons, Captain W Coates, R N R, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mauritius, 24th November, with a cargo of sugar, and Mrs Fairweather and 99 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE barque Grosvenor, 516 tons, Captain W Brebner, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Mauritius, 19th October, with a cargo of sugar. During the voyage she experienced fine weather except small cyclone on the 23rd and 24th November off Lacadives.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons Captain J Hamilton, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool 11th Nov. with a general cargo, six horses and the following passengers :—Mr Herbert-Bayfield, Miss Drakey Brockman, Dr Chas R Cook Miss Jessie-Duncan, Mr A W Farnworth, Mrs Farnworth, Capt H A Denhalm-Fraser, Mrs Denhalm-Fraser and two infants, Miss Gregg, Rev H Harvey Grant, Rev J R Harcourt, Mr W Kirk, Mr Ernest S Lauh, Miss Mary E Leach, Miss Susil McCalla, M D, Rev M Mackenzie, Miss Parsons, Miss Esther Patton, Miss Bella Plotamy, Rev W Scott, Mrs Scott and child, Miss French, Mrs Jas Whitehead, Dr Wilson, Mrs Wingfield, Miss A Young, Mr Stanley-Smith, Mr R Roberts, Capt Farrel and one deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Coromandel, 2733 tons Captain F W Vibert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 29th November, via intermediate ports, with her Majesty's, China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A S Motiwalla, Mr H S Pinyfair, Lieut A H Bridge, Mrs Turner, Mr F H Turner, Mr and Mrs G C Whitten, Capt Ferguson, Mr R C Reid, Mr C A Reid, Mr J C Willis, Mr Middleton, Mr Onseley, Mr and Mrs Penner, Mr and Mrs Strecher, Mr and Mrs Lankester, Mr and Mrs Webster, Mrs Seleoron, Mr and Miss C M Gregory, Mr R G Raldock and Miss McComas.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 8.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sned.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Æolus	1845	Kirkwood			M M & Co
H&J	Castleventry	1915	Laing			M M & Co
K	Kagoshima Maru	4370	Murae	Japan	13-12	N Y Kaisha& Co
N	Rheinfels	1773	Dewers	Hamburg	16-12	Glade & Co
Q	Bombay	2019	Fraser	Havre	14-12	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownagar	8-12 Shepd & Co
Bahadurl	829	Ahamed	Karachi	8-12 Do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	11-12 Do

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Taher s	Coates	Mauritius, Nov 24
	Yanariva s	Smith	Calcutta, Nov 26
8	Æolus s	Kirkwood	Rangoon, Nov 26
	Hispania s	Hamilton	Liverpool, Nov 11
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Dec 6
	Peninsular s	Leigh	Aden, Dec 3
	Dido s	Pickering	Calcutta, Nov 26
	Grosvenor (bque)	Brebner	Mauritius, Oct 10
9	Coromandel s	Vibert	Shanghai, Nov 20
	Umballa s	Campbell	Calcutta, Nov 23
	Massilia s	Lyon	Calcutta, Nov 29

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	City of Lucknow s	Morrison	Karachi
	Onda s	Sheldrick	Calcutta
	Clan Murray s	Beer	Calcutta
	Robert Irvine s	MacKay	Calcutta
	Oriental s	Jephson	Aden
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi
9	Clan Cumming s	Miller	Vizagapatam
	Venus s	Whitton	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Rheinfels, for Hamburg via Karachi.
" Hispania, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.
FROM GLASGOW.
Bohimia s—4 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.
Clan Chisholm s—2 hogsheads gin, D Cowasjee.
City of Lucknow s—150 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 23 hogsheads ale, D Cowasjee ; 15 cases whisky and 20 c.s. rum, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
FROM LONDON.
Arabia s—25 cases whisky and 50 cases champagne, Samuel Fitz and Co ; 134 cases wines and 40 cases ale, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 28 cas s wine, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 1 case musical instruments, S Rose and Co ; 23 cases writing paper, Hassonally Abdoolally ; 58 packages biscuits, B Nuzerally ; 33 cases sherry, D Cowasjee.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Persia s—29 cases cheese, H Manockjee ; 105 cases gineva, D Cowasjee ; 34 cases schnapps, M P Bacia.
FROM CHARENTE.
Persia s—32 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.
FOR LONDON.
Persia s—2,001 cwt castorseed, John Fachiri ; 35 bales hides, H A Mahomed ; 25 casks confitments, H Muncherjee and Sons ; 48 cwt fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.
Sheikh s—510 cwt myraboliams and 20 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co ; 9 bales hides, H E Goolmahomed.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Sheikh s—4,002 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Bombay s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 6,003 cwt linseed, M Vuluudas ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—275 cwt coir yarn, C Dharsey and Co ; 400 cwt old copper coins, F Fischer and Co ; 6,003 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co ; 200 cwt gum, J Nurbheram,
FOR GENOA.
Bothynia s—9,501 cwt linseed and 2,995 cwt teaseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR HONGKONG.
Bisagno s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 200 bales twist, P F Talati.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Bisagno s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 225 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Kagoshima Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Bisagno s—200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 1,400 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 10th December.

1. The Squadron will parade on the Oval at 7 a.m. on Wednesday 12th instant. Dress—Review Order (Khaki).
2. The Squadron will furnish an Escort on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor at Apollo Bunder on Thursday 13th instant, at 5 a.m. (not 4-45 p.m. as previously notified. Dress—Review Order (khaki).

By Order,
G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 10th December.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the week :—No. 1 Company Sergt H G Hyde ; and No 2 Company Sergt W F Zurhorst.
2. There will be 10 inch and 40-pr. R M L Gun drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.
3. There will be Instruction in Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound to-morrow at 6-45 a.m.
4. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill Order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 1 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.
5. A pair-horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge on Saturday next at 3-15 p.m., to convey members of No. 2 Company to Gun Target practice at Colaba North Fort.
6. It is notified for information that the Squad Drill Competition and Guard Mounting will be held on Saturday 19th January 1901.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 10th December.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows :—
(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 10th instant and Thursday the 13th instant.
(2) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m., on Tuesday and Thursday.
(3) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 12th instant.
(4) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant.
(5) "F" Company—At St Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 10th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

2. The Battalion will parade at the Gymkhana and of the parade ground at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday next the 15th instant.
3. E Company (Cyclist) will parade on Tuesday next the 11th instant, for night manœuvres. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 8-30 p.m. Byculla Members at Hornby Vellard at 8-15 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order with Forage Caps.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.
MARRIAGES.

CURJEL—GROVEHAM—November 14. at St Paul's Church, Manningham, Bradford, A B Curjel, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to Mabel Ernestine, daughter of the late J C Groveham.
GRAY—DE CARTARET—November 19, at St Barnabas's Church, Clapham Common, C Blatchford, son of the late T H C Gray, paymaster-in-chief, Royal Navy, to Minnie Frances, daughter of the late W H de Carteret, fleet paymaster, Royal Navy.

DEATHS.

BOYD—November 17, at The Lawn, St Leonards-on-Sea, General Brooke Boyd, H M Indian Army, aged 84.
MACPHERSON—December 3, at 27, Manor Place, Edinburgh, Major-General Roderick Donald Macpherson, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 76 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

HANNAN—December 6, at Shawfield, Egmore, Madras, the wife of A L Hannay. I C S, of a daughter.
PATERSON—December 2, at Goregum, the wife of G A Paterson, of a son.
RUSSELL—December 3, at Dagshai, Punjab, the wife of Major G Blakeley Russell, R A M C, of a daughter (stillborn.)

MARRIAGE.

DALY—BEVERIDGE—December 5, at St John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev E Gibson, James Andrew Daly, of the Madras Forest Department, to Ivy Ann Henrietta, third daughter of W E Beveridge, Esq. of Bangalore.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1900.

WITH a view to devising means to popularise the circulation of Currency Notes, the Finance Department of the Government of India in October last invited the Chambers of Commerce and the Presidency Banks to give an expression of their opinions on the subject. Four main points were specified on which those views were asked. In the first it was suggested that notes of all circles should be made legal tender generally throughout India; in the second that Government should undertake to cash the notes of any circle at Calcutta Madras or Bombay. The third suggestion was to the effect that Government should experimentally undertake to cash the notes of one principal circle at all treasuries in the province; and the fourth that Government should make some moderate addition to the number of places at which cash can be demanded for notes. The Banks and Chambers have now sent in their replies, expressing satisfaction that the subject has been thrown open to discussion, and the hope that the result will be found in the adoption of measures which will make notes more acceptable to the people of India as a substitute for coin, and will lead in due time to a considerable development of the note circulation. In a paper on Banking in India, that appeared in the "Banker's Magazine," and to which we drew attention, in May last, it was conclusively demonstrated that one of the chief financial deficiencies in India was the lack of paper-money, which is restricted to Government currency notes, that, as a rule, can only be converted into coin at the presidency towns where they are issued. The general idea, that the natives of India are prejudiced against paper money, and will not accept it was held to be inconsistent with their extensive use of hundis; but while notes issued in Bengal or Madras are not cashed, or cashed only at a discount in Bombay or Karachi, and in many places not cashed at all, there is a natural reluctance to accept them. That there would be some risk and expense in arranging for the conversion of notes into coin at all treasuries within the circle of issue is recognised in the replies which have now been sent in to the Government of India. And they but endorse the remarks of the "Banker's Magazine" when they point out that the officials of the Government treasuries have no departmental interest in pressing the notes into issue and cannot, as a bank could, become an active agency for the popularisation of paper money.

The representation of the Bank of Bombay, on the point, is incontrovertible, when it says that the experience of other countries points to the probability that a greater measure of success would be attained if the issue of notes were managed by a bank or banks, because these have means of pressing notes into circulation which a State department does not possess. The point is not put forward by the Bank of Bengal, nor was it asked; though we have reason to believe that this opinion is widely held. But until the Presidency Banks are amalgamated in the new scheme, it is improbable that such a change will be made. The suggestion to make notes of all circles legal tender throughout India is discussed in all the replies sent in to Government. The Bank of Bengal opposes it, holding that if adopted it would result in indefinite demands in each reserve and the stock of coin at each place would require to be vastly greater than if local issues only were cashable. And this goes without saying. The Bank of Bombay holds, moreover, that it would not increase their popularity, but its directors urge, and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce agrees with them, that the best means of obtaining a permanent and satisfactory extension, would be by inducing more people to use notes of the smallest value in all transactions where notes can be made to serve the purposes of coin. The Chamber, however, would make notes not exceeding ten rupees legal tender throughout the country, a plan, which they are doubtless right in assuming, would greatly increase their popularity. Exchangeability on sight is a "sine qua non" in the eyes of the directors of the Bank of Bombay, for they think that while any change that may be introduced into the existing system should be in the direction of making small notes legal tender throughout India, it should also make them redeemable on demand at any treasury. To the second and third proposals the Bank of Bengal objects on the ground that they attempt too much at each of the selected places, and for that reason the privileges would be confined to a few cities. The Bombay Bank urges that the chief effect of either of these measures would be to extend the use of notes as a means of remitting money from one centre to another. The notes remitted would thus not perform their legitimate function by remaining in circulation as money, but would be presented at once for encashment like postal money-orders or Government supply bills. And as the Bengal Bank shows there are ample facilities for effecting remittances in India without this. The Bombay Chamber further objects to the proposals that they would be of no assistance to export traders who had sent goods from outlying places. But they are in favour of the suggestad experiment being tried in so far as it concerns notes of small value. The proposal that Government should make some moderate addition to the number of places at which cash can be demanded for notes meets the approval of both Bombay Chamber and the Bank, the latter remarking that it "seems reasonable," as with the rapid means of communication and conveyance now available between most of the important towns in each province, it should be possible to carry it out. But to this also the Bank of Bengal objects on the same ground that it would involve the enhancement of the stock of coin in each reserve. Whatever scheme be carried out this result to a greater or less extent would be inevitable.

It will thus be seen that although the evident anxiety of the Finance Department to make progress is appreciated, the lines on which it proposes to move do not find unqualified favour. They were put forward for the purpose of inviting criticism and in the full knowledge that objection would be taken to some of them. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that in some of the replies furnished, criticism is accompanied by practical suggestions. Under existing arrangements currency notes can never be popular, the difficulties of converting them being not only great but vexatious, especially to the traveller. The idea of the Chamber of Commerce is that in order to effect any great and constant expansion of the net circulation of notes, it is necessary to touch not so much the mercantile classes, as the great masses of the poorer people. Any such expansion therefore must, in the opinion of the Committee, be effected in notes of denominations not exceeding Rs. 10; and owing to the comparative inconvenience and cost of making large remittances in such small notes, the Government might, with perfect safety, institute in respect of such small notes a combination of the measures under which the man of the working classes, on whom the desired expansion really depends, may be able to pay his debts in any such notes throughout India or, should he so desire, to encash them at the nearest treasury. The Bank of Bombay observing that the measures under consideration contemplate only the provision of greater facilities for the enhancement of notes, suggests that this provision should be supplemented by also issuing notes at Treasuries in exchange for coin as by confining the measures to the encashment of notes, the remittances of coin at many Treasuries would be inward only and for the full amount of the notes presented, whereas if notes were also issued for cash, only the balance between the receipts and disbursements of coin would require to be adjusted by remittances. The Bengal Bank insists on the necessity of providing for the free and absolute convertibility of notes, for it maintains that all that is necessary in order to encourage the use of paper as a medium of circulation is implicit faith in the local convertibility of a local issue. The representations serve to show that the Government scheme is merely in an embryo stage. But from the suggestions made by the Banks and the Chambers, the Finance Department should, and probably will, be able to formulate another, better calculated to effect the object at which it aims.

IN an interesting paper on "Civil Engineering as a Profession," contributed to the "National Review," Mr. L. F. Vernon Harcourt indicates that the simplest way to a position of eminence in that profession lies along the same route that usually makes a man a monarch. There are, of course, other ways of achieving fame as an engineer but, says the writer, the simplest and surest way of attaining the desirable position of a consulting engineer with a large practice consists in being the son of an eminent consulting engineer. The young engineer in such a case has not merely special opportunities of acquiring experience in his profession in his father's office and on works with the ready aid of his father's assistants, but he gains at the outset the advantages of the professional connections his father has gradually formed, and at last he may manage to succeed to his father's business. For those who desiring to enter a profession, which affords such great opportunities of usefulness, have unfortunately not the privileges of the son of the eminent engineer, the usual course in Great Britain and the Colonies is to become a pupil in the office or works of a civil engineer, or in the workshop or factory of a mechanical engineer. A year's training in workshop practice is often considered an advantageous preparation for pupilage with a civil engineer. Engineering colleges have been established in some of the principal towns in England, which while not dispensing with the need of pupilage for acquiring a knowledge of the practical problems and details of the profession give scientific and theoretical instruction to the intending engineer. A candidate for the student class of the Institution of Civil Engineers has to possess certificates of having passed certain examinations, indicating a good general or somewhat scientific education, or must be able to pass a qualifying examination in specially selected subjects. The "pupil" of an engineer in large practice has generally to pay a premium of £500 or £600, though it may rise to a maximum of £1,000. In spite of this "the engineering pupil receives no regular instruction or assistance, he very rarely even sees his principal in a large office and the only aid he has any chance of obtaining is occasionally from busy assistants or from fellow-pupils of longer standing than himself." Civil and mechanical engineering pupils should endeavour to get into an office or workshop where they can obtain experience in the greatest variety of work; and a civil engineering pupil, as soon as he has mastered the routine of office work, should pass a considerable time upon works in progress. The candidate for election into the Institution of Civil Engineers as an "Associate Member," has now to possess certificates for certain specified examinations or must have passed the special scientific qualifying examination provided by the Institution. This standard of scientific knowledge was only instituted in 1897. There are many openings before the young engineer when he has completed his apprenticeship, both at home and abroad. But should he desire eventually to establish himself in private practice, without having a father to whose business he can succeed, opportunities may present themselves in a variety of ways. The recommendation of friends is often useful in bringing work, or the engineer may attract attention by publishing the results of investigations he has made; by preparing improvement schemes which he may induce the inhabitants of a district to adopt, or by reading a paper on a special technical subject. He may write a technical book, which may establish his reputation as an authority, or he may carry out experimental researches clearing up obscure problems in engineering science. These pursuits, the reviewer points out not in any facetious spirit, would usefully fill up spare time, which, of course, would be ample while the engineer sat in his office waiting for "briefs." Many engineers have indeed found that leisure too great and have reverted to salaried posts. Still the profession has great attractions and with the specialisation going on in so many branches of engineering the openings it affords are becoming increasingly numerous.

THE opening day of the Bombay Racing season was most successful, and augurs well for the future weekly meetings. There was a good attendance, and good sport was provided; indeed, it is seldom that a finer race is witnessed than the Novice Plate. Royal Prince, the winner, was ridden with splendid judgment, and Penton, the jockey, is not likely to be without mounts. In this race Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, a staunch supporter of the Western India Turf Club, ran a new animal—Grey Fox—and if he had been better placed at the bend Royal Prince would probably have found victory more difficult. Mr. S. A. Wahed, who has had none of the best of luck during the past two seasons, also won another race with Jehangir, who after indifferent performances at Poona, showed a return to his best form. The country-bred's Race was taken by Exile II., but the race was most unsatisfactory, and Taylor's riding of Lady Newbrook was the only subject of conversation during the remainder of the meeting. Without expressing any opinion as to whether Lady Newbrook was good enough to win at the weights, the race amply demonstrated that if her jockeyship is the best Taylor can show, it is unfortunate. The officials of the Western India Turf Club have displayed much enterprise, not only in providing new races and rich prizes for the big meeting, but also in improving the course and grounds at Mahaluxmi. The Grand stand has been enlarged and renovated, and the alteration of the paddock is a decided improvement. In addition, it is hoped, the Stewards will pay particular attention to the in and out running of horses, and that all cases of foul riding may be severely dealt with. At the close of last season several persons had compulsory opportunities of explaining to the Stewards the varied performances of many animals, and if action is taken whenever suspicious instances occur at the commencement of the season, it will act as a deterrent to those who apparently prefer these tactics.

THE famine relief figures for the last week continue to show a steady decline, the numbers falling from 301,037 to 234,999 in British provinces.

IT will rejoice the hearts of Bombay litigants to learn that the eminent counsel, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, returned here by the English mail steamer on Saturday. He comes with quite a harvest of retainers for briefs, which reached him by telegram at Aden.

TELEGRAMS from Shanghai, dated the 7th instant, report the sales of Indian Yarns at 6,050 bales, and at Hong Kong, during the same period, at 6,500 bales. The rate of exchange on Bombay was quoted at Rs. 219-8 annas per 100 taels at Shanghai, while at Hongkong it was Rs. 158 per 100 dollars.

THE prices of new Malwa opium was 600 taels at Shanghai, of old 630 taels and of very old 645 taels, per chest; while at Hongkong new Malwa was priced at 780 dollars, old at 810 and very old at 830, dollars, per chest.

MR. A. F. WOODBURN, I.C.S., Plague Commissioner, was a passenger by the mail steamer Oriental, which left Bombay on Saturday for Europe.

CAPTAIN C. E. BAYNES, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on return from South Africa, has been appointed A.-D.C., to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay.

MR. BOURDILLON has been confirmed as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, *vice* Mr. Bolton, appointed Member of the Board of Revenue, who succeeds Mr. Toynbee, resigned.

THE Straits papers contain a telegram dated Hongkong, 26th November, to the effect that General Ho vacated his fortified position Suanhua when he heard the Allies were combining for an attack. Count York occupied the town without further resistance, the Chinese retiring beyond the Yangho, towards the south-west, with the Allies in pursuit. The German Cavalry proceeded from Suanhua on the 18th to Luaian-hsien, the Chinese rearguard being overtaken and thirty killed. The German loss was nil.

DURING the week ending the 1st instant the plague mortality in India was 2,140 compared with 1,989 in the preceding week. In Bombay City there was an increase over the week before, from 56 to 72, while in the Belgaum district the figures had risen from 203 to 275. Poona, however, showed a decrease; from 178 to 111. In Calcutta 76 cases were reported, compared with 43 for the preceding week, and in the Patna district of Bengal there was an increase from 214 to 324 cases and also in the Saran district from 168 to 233.

CAPTAIN WATTS JONES, whose death by slow torture is announced, was well known in Burma, where he was for sometime engaged on railway work on the Mayuyo Railway and further east in the Shan Hills plateau. For the past three seasons he has been engaged in survey work on behalf of the Yunnan Company. It was he who discovered a fairly easy route for the proposed railway extension from Kunlon through Yunnan to the Yangtsze, Captain Pottinger having simultaneously roughly surveyed a feasible route from the Yantsze to meet Captain Watts Jones.

AT the meeting of the Madras Harbour Trust Board on the 16th ultimo, a G. O. of the Madras Government was read in which it was held that the Board should be liable for extending and maintaining the existing protective revetment north of the Harbour, and stated that as the Trustees were not liable under the Act, it should be amended with retrospective effect. This decision is to be strongly protested against for the Trustees do not admit that the erosion has been caused by the Harbour Works, and consider that Government should enquire into their contantion that the protective work is not necessitated by the Harbour. The erosion may or may not be due to the Harbour works—this question can be decided only after full enquiry, in which the Trustees ought certainly to have a voice, —but to amend the Act and give it retrospective effect, so as to saddle the Trust with charges for which the Act does not make it liable and which it can ill afford to pay, is clearly most unfair and we should say, illegal.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the following re-arrangement of the grades and rates of pay of District and Sessions Judges in Bengal :—Three first grade district and Sessions Judges on Rs. 3,000; 14 second grade on Rs. 2,500; 16 third grade on Rs. 2,000. The total number includes the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur. One of the conditions under which the scheme has been sanctioned is that these two appointments are not attached to any particular grade, but may be held by an officer of any grade. Another condition is that promotion to the highest grade on Rs. 3,000 will go by merit, rather than by seniority. In compliance with these orders, the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed the following officers to the first grade :—The Hon. Mr. Behari Lal Gupta, who will continue to hold the post of Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; Mr. F. B. Taylor, who will continue to hold the post of Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur; and Mr. A. K. Staley, District and Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpur, on privilege leave.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 23RD NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, with English mails of the 16th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening. During the voyage she experienced fresh N. E. monsoon and strong current.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON Nov. 23.

HOME.

A HEAVY gale was experienced in the English Channel on Saturday and Sunday.

Ireland.—Mr. Horace Plunkett, Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture, was entertained at a banquet in Dublin on the 20th, Lord Dufferin presiding.—The Irish Nationalists are not going to attend the December Session of Parliament, having a convention of their own on hand.

Law and Police.—The Court of Appeal has reversed an order of Mr. Justice Darling's condemning a plaintiff's solicitor to pay certain costs because the action was a speculative one. The Court has also reversed a decision of Mr. Justice Farwell's granting an injunction against one Lavell, for running omnibuses painted and lettered so as to be a colourable imitation of the vehicles of the General Omnibus Company.—The Court has upheld the appeal of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants against a decision of Mr. Justice Farwell's granting an injunction to restrain the society from "watching and besetting" at Cardiff during the resent strike on the Taff Vale Railway. It was held that a trade union could not be sued.—The Court for Crown Cases Reserved has upheld the conviction of Mrs. Stoddart, proprietress of "Sporting Luck," under the Betting Act.—The Admiralty Court has given judgment for plaintiffs in the action brought by the owners of the barque Embleton against the Cunard Company for the sinking of the Embleton by the Campania in a dense fog.—In the Bankruptcy Court, Lord Suneley's discharge has been suspended for three years.—At Douglas, on Monday, the Dumbell's Bank trial ended. Nelson and Shimmon were each sentenced to five years, penal servitude; and three auditors to 18, 12, and six months' hard labour.

Liberal Leadership.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Dundee on the 15th, said that four-fifths of the Liberals were in substantial agreement on Imperial questions. None of them rightly understood why Lord Rosebery went out of public life four years ago. The door was open and they would welcome him back, but Lord Rosebery would only return to the whole Liberal party.—Sir H. Fowler, speaking on the 21st, said the vast majority of Liberals desired that Lord Rosebery should return to his leadership.—Another of Lord Rosebery's colleagues, conjectured to be Sir W. Harcourt himself, is said to have expressed similar sentiments.

London Affairs.—The Port of London Commission on the 15th received a statement from the London Chamber of Commerce declaring that unless the river were deepened so as to admit the most modern ships the sceptre of international trade must pass to Hamburg and Antwerp. On the 20th the chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board stated that they were now carrying out a scheme providing new channels, and were prepared to provide a channel of 30ft. up to Gravesend if Parliament considered it desirable. At present they were spending every penny they received in promoting navigation and deepening the river.—The County Council on the 20th agreed to establish a "housing department." The Improvements Committee is to consider a suggestion by Sir F. Bramwell for treating the new street between Holborn and the Strand on a plan somewhat similar to that of the Chester Rows.—Lord Rosebery, in his speech as Lord Rector of Glasgow University on the 10th, took for his subject "Questions of Empire." He said that what would have kept the Empire together when we had an unenvied monopoly of colonies, and when armaments were less vast and less menacing, would not suffice now. France, Germany, Russia, Italy had all been infected by the desire for expansion, and the United States found itself sitting like a startled hen on a brood of unnumbered islands. We once had a sort of monopoly of trade; we now had to fight for existence. The 20th century would be a period of keen, intelligent, almost fierce international competition. The first need of our country was a want of first-rate men. He protested against our educational bondage to dead languages, pointed out the importance of good sanitation, hinted at the prevalence of excessive luxury, and urged the necessity of thoroughness in military administration, in statesmanship, and commercial training.—Lord Rosebery presided on the 17th at the annual meeting of the Scottish History Society in Edinburgh, and said we seemed to be coming to a period when we should want only one book, the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Parliament.—The business before the House in the December Session will be solely to enable the Government to meet the expenses of the war.

THE EMPIRE.

The war.—Lord Roberts reports the capture on November 8, of 16 Boers trying to cross from Portuguese territory at a place where the Boers have been trying to get ammunition into the Transvaal. On November 10 Lord Methuen routed a body of Boers and captured a "Pom-Pom." A Police post near Vryburg on November 10 killed and captured several Boers. A cavalry column from Bloemfontein dispersed the guerillas on November 14 about 18 miles west. Generals Barton and Douglas occupied Klerksdorp on the 16th. General Douglas had some desultory fighting each day with Liebenberg's commando, and captured eight prisoners and a large number of sheep and cattle. General Barton captured seven prisoners and some horses, mules and cattle. Lord Roberts, in a telegram of November 20, reports the movements of Boer parties in the vicinity of Wepener, near Standerton, and elsewhere. General Lyttelton reports that on the 19th an outpost of the Buffs was surprised, and lost six killed, five wounded and 31 taken prisoners. The post has since been reoccupied,

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

To further protect the public against worthless imitations

Messrs. LEA & PERRINS now print their Signature in WHITE, across the RED LABEL of each bottle.

LOOK FOR THE WHITE SIGNATURE.

Anyone copying same will be proceeded against.

PERFECTION IN

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

OUR NEW SPECIALITIES.

NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CROW PRINCE Rs. 45 per 1000.

ADMIRAL Rs. 40 per 1000.

These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market, and, be their excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

Guaranteed fresh, consignment received by every P. & O. Mail.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.

TRADE MARK: "Flash Light."

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1⅝ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz. :—

Railway Stations, Workshops Factories, Gardens, Public Halls tc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Wanted Respectable Agents

For further articulars apply to

A. MAHLER.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WELSBACH PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT AND WASHINGTON INCANDESCENT OIL LIGHT CO.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

New Meat Extract Label.

The genuine Liebig Company's Extract is now labelled with the initials of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. in addition to the blue signature

LEMCO

J. Liebig

The new label is intended to assist the public in distinguishing between the Company's Extract and the many imitations with which the Company has no connection.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil: the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxylic process. one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

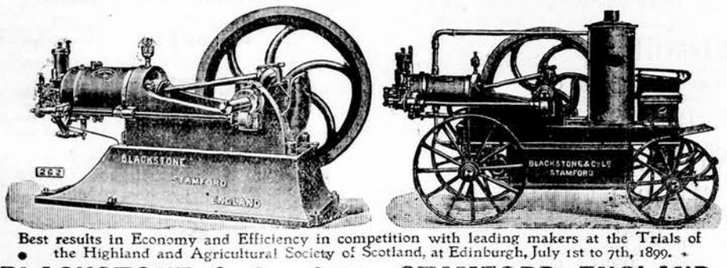
OF ALL CHEMISTS

Gold Medals Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.

ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

CINDERELLA

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Are Celebrated the World over for

ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England,

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Agents required for Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Ceylon.

CINDERELLA (Regd.)

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

MOIR'S TABLE-JELLY POWDER

In Pint Packets. Assorted Flavours.

Manufacturers:

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,

LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

"G. B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H.HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

WATERPROOF

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, far better than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. O. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 21A, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WEST END GUARD'S WATCHES.

CAMPAIGN WATCH 18''' ze.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY'S GUARD'S Keyless Lever WATCHES have been adopted by the Majority of Indian Railways for Guard's and Driver's use. These Watches are Specially Designed with a view to the requirements of Railway Service, viz. :—GREAT STRENGTH and PERFECT ACCURACY They are made with very bold hands and figures, so that the time can easily be read at night, and the cases are Damp and Dust-proof. They are made in two qualities.

THE PIONEER (Guaranteed for three years).
As supplied to the East Indian Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case. Price Rs. 25.

THE STANDARD OR IMPROVED GUARDS.
(Guaranteed for six years.)

As supplied to the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case.....Price Rs. 32.
" " Sterling Silver Case ..... " " 50.

This Watch is specially recommended to Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, and others requiring a Watch of the most accurate description combined with the ability to withstand rough usage.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.
As supplied to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

This Watch is made in 18'' or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16'' or small size (1⅝ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and also guaranteed for three years.

Price in Nickel Case, either size.		Price in Sterling Silver Case, either size.	
OPEN FACE	Rs. 24	OPEN FACE	Rs. 38
HUNTING	" 26-8	HUNTING	" 42
HALF-HUNTING	" 29	HALF HUNTING	" 45

Also in Black Oxydised Steel Cases. Open Face only. Either size Rs. 26-8.

We invite special attention to these Watches in Sterling Silver Hunting and Half Hunting Cases. Their neat appearance, heavy cases, and sound qualities make them SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS AND PRIZES. Suitable Inscriptions can be engraved at a Moderate Cost.

Any of the above Watches will be forwarded by V. P. P. at our risk to any part of India or Burmah.

Our Illustrated Price List of Watches, Clocks, &c., will be sent Post Free on application to

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY

BOMBAY—31, HORNBY ROW. 11, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy for Cholera.* It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

H. Barrett, Engineer Kaiser-i-Hind Mill :—Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" gave relief at once and proved successful in all cases of choleric symptoms.—Dr. Bezonji Naoroji, L. M. and S: Batliwala & Co.'s *Cholerol* is a sure and safe remedy for Cholera.—Dr. Nowroji Burjorji Lam, L. M. & S: Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" is a sure specific for Cholera. I have found it extremely useful in several cases affording marvellous relief.—B. Salunker & Co., Commission Agents: We have great pleasure in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of Messrs. Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," a specific for cholera. We have used it in several cases without any failure.—Patels or Head men of Worli, Koliwada, Bombay :—During the recent epidemic of cholera at Worli, Koliwada, not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to Dr. Batliwala's directions.—J. Chavis, Esq., Supdt., Water Works, Bombay Municipality: Lives of my workmen, who reside in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli and attacked by cholera, have been saved by Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol." There was *not a sigle case of failure.*

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS:—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Reg'd

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

GUN METAL GOODS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

TURQUOISE SET, GOLD BEATEN AND SILVER BEATEN

CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, CARD CASES, CIGAR CUTTERS, KNIVES AND PENCIL CASES.

Cigar Cutter, etc., Rs. 16.

Turquoise Set Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.

Turquoise Set Knife, Rs. 9-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

Three Colour Pencil, Rs. 15.

Pencil Case, Rs. 10.

Pencil, Rs. 8-8.

Cigar Cutter, Rs. 15.

Cigarette Tubes, Rs. 6, 15, 19.

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.

Tri-coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.

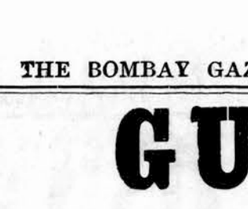
Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.

Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.

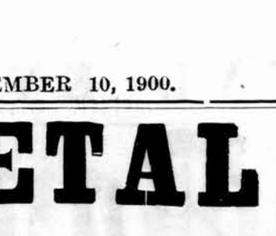
Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.

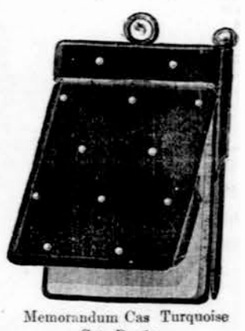
Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.

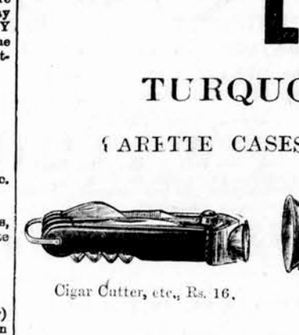

Silver Beaten Rs

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.


Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.

Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Set, Rs. 16-8 ; Plain, Rs. 12-8.


Memorandum Cas Turquoise Set, Rs. 20.


Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

Gold Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 31.

Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19

Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8 ; Plain, Rs. 16-8.

Ladies' Card Case, Gold and Turquoise Snape, Rs. 38.

MISSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR'S

NEW CATALOGUE

JUST COMPLETED AND ISSUED

POST FREE TO ALL MOFUSSIL BUYERS ON APPLICATION

THE NEW CATALOGUE IS FILLED WITH A NUMBER OF NEW TABLE LAMPS, NEW HANGING LAMPS, NEW TELESCOPIC FLOOR LAMPS, NEW HALL LAMPS, NEW WALL BRACKETS, ETC. ETC., OF THE LATEST STYLE AND SUPERB FINISH.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

CHANDELIERS, WALL BRACKETS, AND TABLE LAMPS ALSO KEPT IN STOCK.

R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, 69,
BOMBAY.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark.

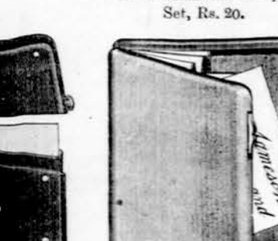
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited 24, Old Bond Street, London.

CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2½ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c

Obtainable from BAYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

Proprietor—

MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON In concentrated drops.

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

FER BRAVAIS FER BRAVAIS

Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.

Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.